Leading Newspaper of the Northwest; always to be found on the side of the people, and against improper "combines" of every description.

# The Chicago Tribune.

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## THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED

### HE IS TOLD THAT HE HAS BEEN NAMED FOR A SECOND TERM.

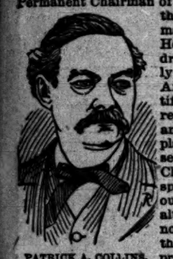
**Hon. A. Collins, as Master of Ceremonies, Briefly Speaks, and Charles A. Jacobs Reads the Letter of Notification—Mr. Cleveland Replies, Accepting the Nomination and Stating that He Will Be Heard From Formally in Due Time.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—The East Room of the White House, which has witnessed so many historical scenes, was the theatre of another one today when the Democratic Notification Committee called on the President to officially inform him that he had been selected by the St. Louis Convention to represent the cause of Democracy in the battle to be fought next November.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The two committees—the National Committee and the Notification Committee—formed a semi-circle and awaited the arrival of the President, who entered from the Green Room a few minutes after his visitors had arrived. With him were Mr. Cleveland, the Rev. William N. Cleveland, and Mrs. Cleveland of Forestport, N. Y.; Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, the President's sister, of Fayetteville, N. Y.; Col. and Mrs. Lamont, and Mr. W. S. Bissell, the President's former law partner, all of whom were with him when the Notification Committee called at Albany four years ago. To the President's left were Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary and Mrs. Vilas, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Postmaster and Mrs. Dickinson, and Consul Ben Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland's cousin. A few Congressmen accompanied the committees, among whom were Mr. Springer and Mr. Anderson, and with them was Mr. W. H. Barnes of Jacksonville, Associate Justice of Arizona, who is paying Mr. Springer a short visit.

Representative Collins of Massachusetts, the Permanent Chairman of the convention, was the spokesman and master of ceremonies. He made a brief address, which was clearly and well delivered. After the letter of notification had been read to the President and the copy of the platform had been presented to him Mr. Cleveland replied. He spoke easily and without hesitation, and, although he used no notes, it was evident that he had carefully prepared his reply in advance. It was worth while watching Mrs. Cleveland's face while the ceremonies were in progress. As long as Gen. Collins and the other gentlemen had the floor she appeared to take but a passing interest in what was transpiring, but as soon as Mr. Cleveland spoke she became all attention. She seemed to follow every word that was said, and her face showed how anxious she was that her husband's words should make a good impression.



PATRICK A. COLLINS.

After the applause had subsided which greeted the entrance of the President and his party Gen. Collins advanced a step and said:

MR. CLEVELAND: We come as a committee authorized and instructed by the Democratic National Convention recently held at St. Louis to convey formal notice of its action in naming you for the office of President of the United States for the next four years. It would ill become the occasion or your presence to suppress at length the full meaning or significance of that great assembly. Its expression will be found and heard elsewhere and otherwise from now till that day in November when this free and intelligent people will record their approval of your great services as Chief Magistrate. We beg to congratulate you upon the hearty and unanimous indorsement of your course as President by the historic party to which all the days of your manhood you have belonged, and to congratulate the country upon the assured continuance of your wise, just, and patriotic Administration. I take pleasure in presenting the Hon. Charles D. Jacobs of Kentucky.

Mr. Collins was twice applauded after his speech. Upon concluding Mr. Collins introduced Mr. Charles D. Jacobs of Kentucky who read the following letter of notification:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—*The Honorable Grover Cleveland of New York*—SIR: The delegates to the National Democratic Convention, representing every State and Territory of our Union, having assembled in the City of St. Louis the 5th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, it has become the honorable and pleasing duty of this committee to formally announce to you that without a ballot you were by acclamation chosen as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party for the Chief Executiveship of this country at the election to be held in November next. Great as is such a distinction under any circumstances, it is the more flattering and profound when it is remembered that you have been selected as your own successor to an office the duties of which, always onerous, have been rendered of an extraordinary sensitive, difficult, and delicate nature because of a change of political parties and methods, after twenty-four years of uninterrupted domination. This exaltation is, if possible, added to by the fact that the declaration of principles based upon your last annual message to the Congress of the United States relative to a tariff reduction and a diminution of the expenses of the Government throws down the direct and defiant challenge for an exact scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed in its trust by the election of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and for the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people.

An engrossed copy of that platform—adopted without a dissenting voice—is herewith tendered you.

In conveying, sir, to you the responsible trust which has been confided to them, this committee begs, individually and collectively, to express the great pleasure which they have felt at the results attending the National Convention of the Democratic party, and to offer to you their best wishes for official and personal success and happiness.

We have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servants.

[Signed by all the members of the committee.]

Mr. Thomas S. Pettit, Secretary of the Notification Committee, then presented Mr. Cleveland with a handsomely engrossed copy of the platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention. Mr. Cleveland, in reply, said:

I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I hear about me the messengers of the National Democracy, bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard, and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which it wages bravely because conscious of right, confidently because its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehends the obligations which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I can not rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a Nation of freemen.

Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen; and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and for right. For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions; and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office it should be kept near to the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs.

This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified manyfold when it is repeated now. Four years ago I knew that our Chief Executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged, and believed its power to be restrained, and believed the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then, something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction; but I did not know how bitter, how reckless, and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just; but I did not know how dearly they loved their country nor how noble and generous they were.

I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the Administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me I have yielded obedience only to the Constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not if I could, for myself, and for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course.

It but remains for me to say to you, and through you to the Democracy of the Nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.

At the conclusion of the President's reply, which was delivered in an earnest tone and frequently applauded, some time was spent in conversation. Then the visitors were entertained at a light collation. The committees after leaving the White House were taken in charge by members of the local Democracy, and after a drive round the city they went on an excursion down the river.

Tomorrow the Notification Commitee will visit Secretary Whitney's country house at Grasslands, and in the evening depart for Columbus, O., to notify Mr. Thurman.

### BARNUM RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

**At the Head of the National Democratic Committee Once More.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the National Democratic Committee tonight, Senator Gorman presiding, the Hon. W. H. Barnum of Connecticut was unanimously elected Chairman of the committee. A committee consisting of fifteen members was appointed by the Chairman to accompany the Notification Committee to Columbus. Edward B. Dickinson of New York was reelected official stenographer, and Charles J. Canda of New York Treasurer. S. P. Sheerin of Indiana was elected Secretary and E. B. Dickinson of New York Assistant Secretary. On motion of Senator Gorman Chairman Barnum was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee consisting of twenty-one members, Mr. Barnum being ex-officio Chairman of that committee, which shall have general charge of the affairs of the campaign. He was also given further authority to appoint a committee of seven, to be known as a Campaign Committee, and the committee shall have power to select such persons not members of the committee as they may deem necessary to aid them in campaign work. Messrs. Barnum of Connecticut, Oelrichs of New York, and Dawson of South Carolina were appointed a committee to secure headquarters in New York. On motion of Mr. Patterson of Colorado the silver gavel presented to the convention by that delegation was directed to be presented to Gen. Collins of Massachusetts as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services in presiding over their deliberations.

### KNEPPER'S FEMALE CORRESPONDENT.

**How a Wife Knew the Authoress of an Unsigned Letter.**

A divorce fight was on yesterday before Judge Horton, between Sylvester L. W. Knepper, a Fort Wayne Railroad switchman, and Catharine A. Knepper. Knepper, who has a cork-leg, charges Catharine with being cruel and profane. Once, he says, she beat him with his cork leg, and then threw it out in the street. Again, she attempted to find his heart with a butcher knife, and subsequently she threw a hatchet at him. Besides, he charges her with numerous petty assaults. Mrs. Knepper alleges that Sylvester was cruel; that he often threw her out doors and windows; that he beat her, blacked her eyes, nearly starved her, and went with other women. During the day an amusing display of Mrs. Knepper's ideas of evidence was made. She had presented a letter, unsigned, which she said she received through the post-office for her husband, which was calculated to prove his infidelity.

"Who wrote this letter?" asked Judge Horton.

The witness—Mrs. Moore wrote it.

The court—How do you know that? It isn't signed.

The witness—Well, I just know it; that's how.

The court—But why are you so positive?

The witness—Just 'cos I know it.

The court—Do you recognize the handwriting?

The witness—No; but I know it's her writin'.

The court (impatiently)—But how do you know it?

The witness—Well, who else 'ud do it? It's her or the other woman who took care of him; they're the only ones he fooled with.

The court—Do you know which one?

The witness—I know 'twas one of 'em.

The court—You have no proof of it so far.

The witness—Well, I believe it and I could swear to it. I know I'm right.

The court (severely)—Well, madam, this isn't a court where a woman's jealous suspicions are accepted as evidence.

The letter was ruled out. A decree was granted the husband, who was given the custody of one child, the mother being allowed the other two.

### Blown Through a Building and Still Alive.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 26.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred at the mines of the Rogers Coal Company, ten miles south of this city, at 9 o'clock this morning. William Burnett, fireman, of this city, was scalded to death. James Kinion, engineer, was hurled through the building, but escaped with his life. The buildings are a total wreck. The loss is probably $10,000.

### Requisitions for Illinois Criminals.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The Governor today issued a requisition on the Governor of Missouri for H. T. Uhles, now in custody in Henry County, that State, and wanted in Jackson County, Illinois, to answer a charge of forgery; also a requisition on the Governor of Missouri for Emmett Sutton, now in custody in St. Louis, and wanted in Chicago to answer the charge of stealing jewelry to the value of $1,200.

### Adjournment of the Lutheran Synod.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The Michigan Conference of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri adjourned last evening. The twelve theses submitted by the Rev. Fackler defining the doctrine of the church on the divinity of Christ were adopted in their entirety.

## THE FETE AT HAWTHORNE

### FASHIONABLE SOCIETY DEVOTES AN EVENING TO CHARITY.

**An Entertainment Arranged for the Benefit of Bethesda Mission—Quite a Large Sum Realized—Miss Lina Cook Crowned Rose Queen—An Imposing Ceremony Performed by "Bishop" John Burton Payne—Other Interesting Features of the Evening.**

The lady of the manor was smiling and gracious. The good Bishop strolled about the grounds among the villagers and country-folk with a benignant look and word for each, and all were supremely happy. It was the celebration of the Rose Fête—not in the Province of Noyon in the grounds of a real French manor by real French villagers, but at "Hawthorne," the charming country home of Mrs. L. A. Hagans, by good imitation village swains and maidens drawn from the swellest Chicago society. The object was not so much to crown with roses her who among them should be acknowledged the most amiable, the most modest, and the most dutiful, as to raise funds for the sake of sweet charity that the Rose Fête was inaugurated at "Hawthorne" yesterday. However, the fête was successful in both regards, and Bethesda Mission will benefit at least $1,000 thereby.

Among the 400 or 500 patrons and patronesses of the fête who were present were:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Henry Cook, | Miss Kirkwood, |
| *A. A. Carpenter, | Miss Grace Otis, |
| *W. H. Rand, | Miss Booth, |
| *G. W. Hale, | Miss Benton, |
| *Dr. P. Davis, | Miss Miller, |
| *Dr. E. Edwards, | Miss Williams, |
| *W. C. D. Grannis, | Miss Fowler, |
| *G. C. Nichols, | The Misses Grannis, |
| *Mr. Chappell, | Miss Bassette, |
| Mrs. Henry Field, | *C. G. Davis, |
| *A. K. Kelley, | Mrs. E. W. Andrews, |
| *W. Root, | *Bryant Lathrop, |
| *Mr. Balgerman, | Miss Lathrop, |
| *The Rev. R. P. Shepard, | Miss Bryant, |
| *Francis Bradley, | Robert Locke, |
| *R. R. Fowler, | F. Aldrich, |
| *William Deering, | Messrs. Carse, |
| *Dr. Hitchcock, | Mrs. A. B. Adams, |
| *Ralph Greenlee, | Mrs. Ely, |
| Miss Nellie Brooks, | The Misses McNally, |
| Miss Lorimer, | E. B. Dewey, |
| Miss Bigelow, | Addison Kellogg, |
| Miss Seeberger, | Dean Michaels. |
| Miss Grey. | |

Those marked * accompanied by ladies.

The large lawn in the midst of the park of some sixty acres in which Mrs. Hagans' residence is located was inclosed with a circle of Chinese lanterns and large reflecting lamps designed to furnish light for the games in the evening which the cold rendered out of the question. The lawn is surrounded by quite a dense grove, in which, almost out of sight, was hidden an orchestra. The program began with the ceremony of coronation. This as performed in France is of a semi-religious character, at which the Bishop or a priest always officiates. Much of the dignity of the genuine ceremony was here preserved—until it was hastened owing to the severity of the weather.

The orchestra sounded the opening notes of a joyous march, and the villagers and people from the manor-house gathered about the rose and vine wreathed bower in which the ceremony of coronation was to be performed. Already the good and venerable Bishop—wearing mitre, stole, and cassock—and the attending priests had taken their positions behind and on either side of the lecturn, with its hassock entwined in green leaves and roses. The Bishop had not long to wait. Suddenly through an opening in the grove the Rose Queen appeared upon the lawn, and, followed by her two maids of honor, proceeded with becoming majesty toward the bower. When she had entered the bower the Queen inclined her head to the Bishop, and, having acknowledged the courtesies of her maids, stood with crossed hands before the lecturn. Then the Bishop slowly and solemnly proceeded with the coronation service, ending with the words:

"The Rose Fête is not, therefore, a meaningless custom—a meeting together for the mere sake of pleasure—but to emphasize our continued loyalty and devotion to the cause of religion and truth, and our never-failing admiration for the divine qualities of woman.

"As the rose is queen of flowers, so woman is queen of the world.

"Who, then, shall be queen of roses?

"Upon you, Lina Wheeler Cook, by the common voice of all of your companions of the village, and with the cordial assent of the lady of the manor, this honor has fallen. You have been chosen because in you is joined to rare beauty of form and face the qualities of modesty, duty, and amiability. Because you are the embodiment of these virtues I crown you Queen of Roses."

As he pronounced these closing words the Bishop took from the white satin pillow held by a maid of honor the crown of roses and placed it upon the head of the kneeling Queen.

A shout of joy issued from the throats of the villagers, and from a little glade back of the tower came in silvery tones the tender strains of Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds":

O, come, come away!

Miss Nellie Buckley has a beautiful voice and it came with delicious sweetness and purity from the glade, but the Queen couldn't stay. It was her duty to remain kneeling on the satin cushion during the song, but she was influenced by a sense of something considerably stronger than duty. This, if the truth must be told, was goose flesh. The Queen and her maids in their no-sleeved, low-necked Normandy costumes of white mulle were purple with cold and shivering till their pretty teeth chattered. With the closing of the Bishop's part of the ceremony the royal personage and her attendants stampeded like a covey of startled quails. The queen further established her title to royalty by reaching the manor house a full neck in the lead.

But they were exceedingly charming—the Queen and her maids. They were all dressed alike in white mulle, trimmed with pink, yellow, and damask roses. They were all beautiful young girls from Chicago. The Queen was Miss Lina Cook, and the maids of honor Miss Maude Buck, Miss Emma Libby, Miss Thusie Murphy, Miss Martha Dempster, Miss Helen Underwood, Miss Fanny Gould, Miss Frances Underwood, Miss Elizabeth Adams.

Mr. John Barton Payne officiated as Bishop. The attending priests were Mr. George Russell and Mr. J. Blacker Baily.

At a little distance from the coronation bower was a sight that did much toward making amends for the condition of the weather. Two or three tables under the trees were loaded with all that constitutes a perfect lunch for a lawn party. Better still, it was in charge of young ladies who proved themselves capable of disbursing it in a manner that was wholly satisfactory. They were Miss Kelly, Miss Bigelow, Miss Seeberger, Miss Sophie Fowler, Miss Belden, Miss Bogue, Miss Rockwood, and Miss Whitcombe.

The scene was rendered further attractive by a roving troupe of fortune-tellers, necromancers, and tambourine girls under the general supervision of Miss Mary H. Kelly, who was in the character of a Gypsy Queen. Miss Bessie Lang Dean in the character of Rebecca sold lemonade from a well, while Mr. Guy Owsley, as Isaac, kept his eyes on Rebecca and made change.

During the evening there was a concert in the drawing-room of the manor house, in which Mlle. Mathilde de Nogueiras, daughter of the Portuguese Minister at Washington, was the bright particular star. Besides the singing of Mlle. Nogueiras there were a recitation by Miss Alice Goodman and songs by Miss Kelly and others.

Mrs. T. B. Carse officiated as lady of the manor most gracefully.

### TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED.

**Swift Vengeance Visited at Charleston, Ill., Upon a Negro Ravisher.**

CHARLESTON, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—Last Sunday morning at 1 o'clock Mary Baumgardner, a 17-year-old orphan girl of good parentage and reputation, arrived in Mattoon to change cars for Shelbyville, there to visit her uncle. While awaiting the next train she allowed William Moore, a negro who professed to be employed by the railroad company to wait upon passengers, to pilot her, as she supposed, to a restaurant to obtain a cup of coffee, but in reality to an isolated place along the railroad, where he assaulted her. Her screams brought assistance. The negro was apprehended and identified, and after concealing him at Mattoon from a mob which threatened to lynch him he was brought here last night and put in jail. A fire-alarm at 1 o'clock this morning aroused the people of this city. It was found that 200 determined and heavily armed men from Mattoon had taken possession of the jail and all approaches thereto, as well as of the person of the Sheriff. Resounding sledge-hammer blows from the direction of the jail told what was going on. Soon steel and iron yielded, and the negro was at the mercy of the mob, which took him to the depot, and, after allowing him to deny the commission of the crime, and to pray and sing about ten minutes, hung him to the water tank until he was dead. The crowd then dispersed. The Sheriff and State's-Attorney tried in vain to stay the violence. All here condemn the act, but, although scarcely any concealment of identity was attempted, it is not likely that any prosecution will follow. Moore was married, and the father of four children.

### THE SALOONKEEPERS' BOYCOTT.

**It Does Ald. Horner Good Rather than Harm.**

The attempted boycott by the saloonkeepers of the business-men who signed petitions in favor of Sunday closing and against the Aldermen who voted in favor of the Hamline ordinance has ended in a fizzle. The respectable element among the liquor-sellers deny all participation in the boycott or sympathy with it. It turns out to have emanated from a West Side brewing firm whose candidate at the recent municipal election was defeated by Ald. Isaac Horner of the Eighteenth Ward. The prominence given to the name of Isaac Horner over such firms as Sprague, Warner & Co., William Hoyt Co., and others is a corroboration of this. Said Mr. Horner to a reporter yesterday:

"The only effect we have felt of this foolish business has been an increase in our trade. People who never traded with us prior to that circular have left small orders with us since then. One of our customers was approached by the agent of a brewing company, whose name I don't care to mention, and asked why he traded with us, when by doing so he would lose his saloon trade. He told the agent to go further, and straightway informed us of the attempt at coercing him into the boycott. The only instance where it has been slightly successful was from a customer of ours in the Polish quarter. A saloonkeeper saw our wagon at the door and told the grocer that he would lose all his trade if he continued to deal with us. The man returned the goods, but a few hours later sent his own wagon and took away his purchase from our store exactly as it was ready for delivery in the first instance. I say let them go ahead and boycott us all they want. It makes trade good, and that's what I'm in business for."

### GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

**Unrequited Affection Causes Murder and Suicide.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Unrequited love was the motive of a double tragedy which this morning startled the guests of the fashionable boarding-house at Nos. 135 and 137 West Thirty-fourth street. The victims, however, were not of their number, but belonged to the servants' quarters. Joseph Seifert, the hall-boy, shot and killed Rosie Sheridan, the assistant cook, and then fired a bullet into his own brain, inflicting a fatal wound. Seifert was a German boy. He and Rosie, who was a pretty Irish girl, were both 19 years of age. They had been employed together in the boarding-house for some time, and the lad had fallen desperately in love with the girl, who repelled him. Some weeks ago Joseph was found in possession of a check sent to one of the boarders in a letter, and his employer gave him notice that he would be dismissed when his month was up. In two or three days he would have had to leave. He made up his mind, apparently, this morning to persuade Rosie to leave with him or to kill both her and himself. Armed with a revolver he sought her in the kitchen. She refused him promptly and emphatically. Without further talk he shot her. The girl ran into the yard and there fell dead. Seeing her fall, Joseph put the pistol to his right temple and fired a second shot. When the boarders, who were rising, rushed out into the yard the girl lay dead at one end of it and the hall-boy dying at the other.

HUNTING FOR ASSETS.

Frederick B. Bard, the assignee of Clark, Radcliffe & Co., the big dry-goods merchants who failed in April, yesterday filed a schedule of the affairs of the firm. The accountant was unable to discover what became of about $105,000. The total liabilities are $708,748.62 and the nominal assets $588,216.49.

### FIRES OF A DAY.

**Loss of $5,000,000 in Two Swedish Lumbering Towns.**

LONDON, June 26.—The Town of Sundsvall, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the centre of the lumber trade of Sweden, has been almost destroyed by fire. The Town of Umea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, has also been partly burned. The damage at Sundsvall and Umea will reach $5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over. A drouth has prevailed for a long time, rendering the wood dry. This condition and the prevalence of windstorms made the flames spread with great fierceness and rapidity.

**Other Fires.**

Last night a burning gas-jet in the Union Galvanized Iron Works, Nos. 21-25 Michigan street, ignited some inflammable material and started a fire which damaged the building $500 and the stock $1,800. The large loss was due to the fact that the materials used in the manufacture of galvanized iron are easily destroyed by heat.

The laundry of Hop Sin, in the basement of No. 356 West Twelfth street, was destroyed by fire last evening during the proprietor's absence, and the building, owned by John Roeder, of No. 198 Blue Island avenue, was damaged to the extent of $200.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed a coal shaft, the property of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company. About 250 men and boys will be thrown out of employment. Loss about $8,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—[Special.]—The Tudor Iron Works, conducted by the Western Steel Company, were partly destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at $60,000, and is chiefly on machinery and buildings. The works are located in Carondelet, and at 9 o'clock the tower-house over the furnace was discovered in a blaze. One of the men who attend to the furnace was found imprisoned by the fire in the tower, and he had a narrow escape. D. R. Garrison is President of the company, and the disaster will throw several hundred men out of employment.

### First Shipment of Ore from Wausau.

WAUSAU, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—Large quantities of magnetic ore, assaying over 67 per cent and entirely free from sulphur and phosphoric acid, have been found four miles north of the city. Today over 500 citizens and 100 teams went out to the mine and, returning with ore, loaded the first two cars ever shipped from here. Bands of music headed the procession, salutes were fired, and all who participated were invited to a grand banquet. Citizens are jubilant and regular shipping will soon commence. The ore is pronounced equal to that of the Gogebic range.

## GOSSIP SENT BY CABLE.

### LABOUCHERE TALKS IN A FREE AND EASY WAY OF ROYALTY.

**What Queen Victoria and Her Family Are Doing—Projected Marriages Between Persons of Royal Blood—Plans of the Empress Victoria—She Will Pass the Autumn in Scotland—The New Emperor of Germany Said to Be a True "Junker" or "Jingo"—Mockery at Funerals.**

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, June 26.—A great deal of work remains to be done at Windsor Castle in connection with the new wing, which is to be inhabited next autumn by the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and their children, and by the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The work is to be finally completed and all the rooms furnished and ready for occupation by Aug. 11, and the Queen is to arrive from Balmoral for her autumn residence Aug. 24.

The hurried visit of the Princess of Wales to Dessay last week was reported at Berlin to be connected with the project of a marriage between the Princess Victoria of Wales and the hereditary Prince Anhalt of Dessay who was born in August, 1856.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were to have been present last week at the balls given respectively by Mrs. Tyssen Amherst, Mrs. Henry Oppenheim, and Lady Rothschild, but these entertainments have now, I believe, been abandoned, as the royalties will go nowhere during the remainder of the season, and, indeed, as stated last week, the Prince and Princess will only remain at Marlborough House for a few days before leaving town altogether. The Princess of Wales will probably go to Schwalbach about the end of next month for the purpose of taking a course of the baths, and the three young Princesses will afterwards pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at their beautiful place on the Traun See, near Genunden.

It is believed that the betrothal of the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Greece, to the Princess Sophia of Prussia, third daughter of the late Emperor Frederick, will be announced as soon as the acute stage of court mourning has passed. It is quite expected in court and official circles at Berlin that the Princess Victoria of Prussia and Prince Alexander of Battenberg will be married as soon as the term of the bride's mourning for her father has expired. I hear that the ceremony is to take place privately in England, and that the couple will reside principally in this country, an arrangement which will not be received by the public with unmixed satisfaction. Prince Alexander has no property, except his Bulgarian lootings, which, however, are believed to be considerable, and it is not supposed that the Emperor Frederick left his daughters more than £50,000 each. The young Emperor William cares nothing about his sisters, which, however, is only natural, as he has seen little of them. So that the Princess Victoria is never likely to return to Berlin or Potsdam after she becomes the Princess Alexander of Battenberg.

It is probable that the Empress Victoria will pass the autumn in Scotland, in which case she will reside with her three younger daughters at Abergeldie Castle, which the Queen placed at her disposal. I hear that the Duke and Duchess of Bedford have offered to place Norris Castle, their place near Osborne, at her disposal. The Empress and Emperor Frederick resided for several weeks last year at Norris, which was lent to them for the summer. The Empress Augusta, so far from being utterly broken down, as the papers stated, is in exceedingly good health, considering her age and infirmities. The Empress stays at Baden-Baden till the middle of next month, and then goes to Coblenz for a short time and subsequently to Schlangenbad for the cure, returning in September to the palace of Babelsberg, near Potsdam, for a few weeks.

A person who is thoroughly acquainted with the young Emperor tells me that he is a true "junker," which in English means truculent—the Tory "jingo." He, however, is a man of decided ability, and has a thorough, practical knowledge of affairs of every kind. He is exceedingly headstrong and self-willed, and one danger to peace is that, having never been at war, he may become inspired by a morbid craze to associate his name with some great military achievement. But there will be no change while Bismarck lives. Emperor William will never quarrel with Russia, for he likes that country, its people, and methods of government, and his personal relations with the Czar are most friendly. The old Emperor was untiring for a year before his death in exhorting his grandson never to enter upon war with Russia.

The crowd at Potsdam actually cheered the young Emperor when he was following his father's coffin to the grave. The royal funeral is always a miserable mockery, for there must inevitably be a large number of persons in the cortége who, although arrayed in all the trappings of woe, are nevertheless as merry as grigs in reality. A few years ago, the day of the funeral of one of the most prominent members of the English royal family, the coffin was lying in state in a chamber hung with black, but a distinguished foreigner who entered to deposit an imperial wreath was scandalized to find two well-known noblemen standing at its foot in animated conversation and laughing heartily. A formerly prominent member of the household was at once appointed to remain in attendance on the coffin of the deceased member of the royal family. The day before the funeral he was supposed to sit on one side apparently absorbed in grief, but a person who entered hurriedly found him lounging in an easy-chair, which he had dragged in from the next room, with a pile of newspapers and a French novel, and his feet resting on one end of the stand on which the coffin was placed.

There is to be a special service next Saturday afternoon in Canterbury Cathedral, when the Primate will formally receive Bishops who have come to England for the Lambeth conference.

Lord and Lady Tennyson left Farringford Thursday, after a residence in the Isle of Wight of several months, for Aldworth, their place near Haslemere.

### The Last of the Season.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The last society event of the season took place today at the Murray Hill Hotel. It was a wedding, and an unusually pretty one, the bride being one of the belles of Washington and of this city. She was Miss Julia Clifford Casey, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Silas Casey, United States Army. She is now Mrs. Hilbreth Kennedy Bloodgood. There were no bridemaids, and only a favored few were invited to witness the ceremony, which was performed at noon by the Rev. Dr. Paxton of the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church in the large reception-room facing Park avenue. After a wedding breakfast the bride and groom left for a three-weeks' trip on the Hudson in the groom's yacht. The middle of July they will sail for Europe, where they will remain for a number of months.

### Her Life Was Saved.

Blanche Clinton, a young woman in whose pocket was found a note stating that she was out of work and without friends or relations, jumped into the lake at the foot of Oak street at 10 p. m., but was dragged out by John Kennedy of No. 155 Milton avenue and resuscitated by a doctor.

### Kleeman—Eichberg.

The marriage of Miss Belle Eichberg to Mr. Samuel E. Kleeman at Kinsley's last evening was attended by a large circle of friends. Rabbi Hirsch performed the ceremony. The bridal couple left shortly afterwards for Winfield, Kas., where they will live.

### A MYSTERIOUS VEILED WOMAN.

**She Excites the People of Eau Claire—She Is Mrs. Bennett of Milwaukee.**

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 25.—[Special.]—Two weeks ago a mysterious, veiled woman arrived here from Milwaukee and took rooms at one of the leading hotels. She refused to remove her heavy black veil even when at meals, would speak to no one unless obliged to, and finally left the hotel. After living in two or three houses she settled down in a cottage in one of the principal residence portions of the city, filling the house with costly furniture and displaying a well-filled purse in making purchases. She sat regularly all night on the front porch in a large chair and in the morning went into the house, closed the blinds, and lighted lamps in each room, leaving them burning all day. Her peculiar conduct had become the talk of the town. This evening she was heard shrieking about the house that she had murdered her husband and that his spirit was pursuing her. The neighbors could endure it no longer. Complaint was made to the County Judge. Two physicians visited the house tonight and reported the woman insane. She has been placed in charge of the Sheriff. It appears she is Mrs. James Bennett of Milwaukee. She says she has lived there seventeen years, and has a son and daughter there. No one here had seen her face till tonight. She is a good-looking woman, aged 35.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. James Bennett is not known here.

### OUR FIRST LADY'S MOVEMENTS.

**Mrs. Cleveland Goes to New York to Meet Her Mother.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Mrs. Cleveland will leave Washington for New York this evening for the purpose of meeting Mrs. Folsom, who is expected to arrive there from Europe today.

The Secretary of War has ordered Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to Boston and Wood's Hole, Mass., "on public business." Gen. Greely was ordered to the same section of country last summer at the time Mrs. Cleveland was visiting there, and he made himself useful and ornamental as the escort of the first lady of the land. As Mrs. Cleveland leaves again shortly for the same neighborhood it is probable that Gen. Greely's "public business" will consist of acting as her official escort as he did last year.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Mrs. Cleveland, arrived from Europe in the steamer Westerniand this evening and was immediately driven to the Victoria Hotel, where she was soon joined by her daughter. Both ladies will return to Washington on the morning train.

### WHITECAPS AGAIN AT WORK.

**A Masked Mob Calls on Peaceful Citizens and Orders Them Out of the Country.**

VINCENNES, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—Word has just reached this city that a masked mob went to the house of William Shells, who lives at Hazelton, twelve miles south of this city, last Saturday night and demanded John Henry Kirk. They were apprised of his presence and at once ordered him to leave within the next forty-eight hours. Kirk arose from his bed, and, jumping through a window, took to flight. He was discovered and pursued, but he escaped their clutches and remained hid until Sunday morning. Mr. Shells had no firearms, but seizing an ax he marched out among the Whitecaps and cleared the yard of their hateful presence.

### SUSTAINING MISS IRENE HOYT.

**The Eccentric Heiress Has One Law Point Decided in Her Favor.**

TOLEDO, O., June 26.—[Special.]—Judge Jackson today heard an application for a temporary injunction in the case of Mary Irene Hoyt versus Henry L. Webber. Miss Hoyt is the heir-at-law of Jesse Hoyt, who died in New York in 1883, leaving an estate valued at $3,000,000, most of which consisted of Michigan pine lands. Judge Jackson, after listening to the argument of the counsel, granted a restraining order prohibiting the defendant from selling real estate or otherwise converting the property until July 20, when he will hear the motion for an injunction at Grand Rapids, Mich.

### PREPARING TO ATTACK THE JAIL.

**A Kentucky Mob Wants to Secure the McCoy Murderers.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 26.—Adjutant-General Hill received information today that a band was being organized to recapture the Hatfields, held in jail at Pikeville, Ky., under a decision of the United States Supreme Court. Under instructions from Gov. Buckner a company of militia was ordered to Pikeville to protect the jail. The Hatfields are to be tried for the murder of several of the McCoy family in Kentucky in a neighborhood feud.

### OCEAN STEAMERS COLLIDE.

**The Tymouth Castle and Noordland Seriously Damaged.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—A dispatch from London says the British steamer Tymouth Castle and the Red Star line steamer Noordland have been in collision. The Noordland was bound from Antwerp to New York. The Tymouth is badly damaged. She put into Southampton in a sinking condition. It is not known to what extent the Noordland has been damaged.

### Lynched a Colored Man.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 26.—Ned Clark, colored, was lynched today in Worth County. Clark was charged with attempting to assault a young girl 13 years of age. His captors were conveying him to Irwin County, the scene of his crime. They returned without him, stating that he had attempted to escape while in the woods and had been shot down. His body was found with nineteen bullets in it, and the bushes around it riddled with balls.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

H. Hodges, Son & Co., straw-goods dealers of New York, have failed. Liabilities from $50,000 to $100,000.

Daniel Bartletz of Findlay, O., was 100 years old Sunday. His father and mother died at the ages of 110 and 112, respectively.

County Superintendent Lester Clark of Shelbyville, Ind., and his wife have been arrested for inhumanly treating their 4-year-old son.

J. W. McBeth, a wealthy citizen of Springfield, O., 75 years old, was arrested yesterday for embezzling $1,000 pension money from his sister.

The Cartwright Iron-Works of Steubenville, O., failed yesterday. The assets are estimated at $40,000. The liabilities will approximate $60,000.

Gardner Barber, 102 years old, and the oldest pensioner in the United States, is being examined as to his competency in the Detroit Probate Court.

At Columbus, Ind., while celebrating Harrison's nomination, a cannon was prematurely discharged. The ramrod struck William Rodgers, fatally injuring him.

In a wreck on the Pennsylvania & Schuylkill Railroad yesterday six laborers were killed and four fatally injured. The victims were all Hungarians, and their names are unknown.

Silas Robinson of Minneapolis, Minn., met his wife with Nicholas Weiss on the street last night, and after shooting both of them fired three bullets into his own head. All three will probably die.

The Board of Trustees have fixed July 2 as the date for hearing the claims of the heirs of the late Dr. Worthen to the library and some of the fossils

delay was rather vexatious, but everybody awaited the arrival of the visitors.

The long-expected Californians arrived at the Harrison mansion about 11 o'clock. There was a blare of trumpets, and the Pacific coast people, chaperoned by John C. New and Liga Halford, entered the house. M. M. Estee, the Chairman of the Chicago Convention, M. H. De Young, and Col. Crocker led the line of visitors, followed by eleven other Californians, two delegates from Rhode Island, and possibly half a dozen gentlemen who loomed up with the distinctive badges of the Kentucky delegation. John C. New presented Estee, De Young, and Crocker in quick succession. They were cordially welcomed by Gen. and Mrs. Harrison. Mr. De Young met an old friend in the person of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, pastor of the church attended by the Harrison family. The gentlemen had crossed the Atlantic together and were great friends. Dr. McLeod overwhelmed Mr. De Young with compliments as to his political generalship and general good conduct. The California editor positively blushed and stammered his thanks. Everybody expressed a desire to meet Mr. De Young, and the wishes of everybody were gratified in this respect. He was welcomed by scores of pretty girls, and in a modest way told how the votes of California saved the day. Mr. De Young then produced a brand-new California badge and pinned it on Mrs. Harrison. All Indianapolis cheered and applauded the graceful compliment. The speechmaking began. Mr. Estee talked swhile, and was followed by ever so many more. The big California banner was brought into the parlor; and, taken all in all, the affair was voted a grand success. Gen. Harrison says he is not tired tonight. His right hand is quite weary and strained. An overdose of congratulation has stiffened his fingers and swelled his hand. He has been advised to try arnica and bandages of silk. The General will, Thursday, attend a meeting of the original Republicans of 1856 at Danville, Ind. Gen. Fremont is expected to address the assemblage.

### TALKING TO THE SOLDIERS.

**General Harrison Touchingly Recalls Some of the Incidents of the War.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—Indianapolis has seldom presented such a scene as was witnessed around General Harrison's residence during this evening and night. It could not be surpassed in any city on the continent. In front of the house had been erected during the day six stands, upon which had been mounted electric lights of great power and brilliancy, turning the darkness of night into a glare of light surpassing that of the sun. The adjacent houses were all beautifully decorated and the lawns lighted by Chinese lanterns of colors and shapes. In the street and filling the spacious grounds surrounding the residence were packed several thousand of his friends and neighbors from this city and State. They were happy, and shouted every time the General made his appearance, which he frequently did, going down the steps into the lawn, shaking hands with all who greeted themselves. A constant stream of visitors poured into the house, and all were warmly greeted. Several delegations from the out-counties were among those who called.

When the soldiers came Gen. Harrison said:

Comrades, called as I have been by the National Convention of one of the great political parties of this country to be its candidate for the Presidency, it will probably be my fortune before the election to receive many delegations representing various interests and classes of our fellow-citizens, but I am sure that out of them all there will come none whose coming will touch my heart so deeply as this visit from my comrades of the Seventieth Indiana, and these scattered members of the other regiments that constituted the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. I recall the scenes to which Maj. Grubbs has alluded. I remember that summer day when, equipped and armed, we were called to leave our homes and cross the Ohio River and enter the territory that was in arms against the Government which we had sworn to support. I recall, with you, the tender parting, the mingled feelings with which we left those we loved. I recall the high and buoyant determination, the resolute courage with which you went out to do your part in the work of suppressing the rebellion. The number of the scenes through which we went in that hard discipline of service and sickness, and all of those hard incidents which are necessary to convert citizens into veterans. I remember the scenes of the battle in which we fought together. I remember especially that broad and deep grave at the foot of Resaca Hill, where we left those gallant comrades who fell in that desperate charge. I remember through it all the gallantry, devotion, and steadfastness, the highest patriotism you always exhibited. I remember how, after sweeping down with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea and up again through the Carolinas to Raleigh, you, with those gallant armies that had entered the gate of the South by Louisville and Vicksburg, marched into the great review up the grand avenue of our Nation's Capital. I remember that proud scene of which we were that day the glad rejoicing as our faces were turned homeward; the applause which greeted us as the banner of our regiment was now and then recognized by some home friend who had gathered to see us. The whole course of these incidents of battle, of sickness, of death, of victory, crowned thus by the triumphant reassertion of National authority and the muster out and our return to those homes that we loved, made again secure against all the perils which had threatened them. I feel that in this campaign upon which I am entering, and which will undoubtedly cause careful scrutiny, perhaps unkind and even malicious assaults, all that relates to my not conspicuous but loyal service with you in the army I may confidently leave with my honor in the hands of the surviving members of the Seventieth Indiana. Whatever their political faith may be, there is a sacred mortal brow—the affection, and confidence, and discreet support of my friends from Indiana. [Cries of "Good, good."]

I am glad that the dispatches said of them, and truly said, that they conducted their canvass with gentle and respectful regard to the interests and character of the others who were named for this high place, and that they came home without those regrets which must have followed if this victory had been won at the expense of any of those noble names that were presented for the suffrage of the convention.

I do not feel at all that in selecting the candidate who was chosen regard was had simply to the individual equipment and qualifications for the duties of this high office. I feel sure that if the convention had felt free to regard these things only, some other of those distinguished men, old-time leaders of the Republican party—Blaine or Sherman, or Allison, or some of the others named—would have been chosen in preference to myself. I feel that it was the situation in Indiana and its relation to the campaign that was impending rather than the personal equipment or qualifications of the candidate that was chosen that turned the choice of the convention in our direction. We are here tonight to thank those members of the convention who have done us the honor to pay our Capital a visit tonight; not only for this visit, but for the support and interest which they took in the Indiana candidacy in the convention at Chicago. I thank you again for gathering here tonight. I am sure that in this demonstration you give evidence that the interest in this campaign will not flag until the election has determined the result of the contest. And I feel sure, too, my fellow-citizens, that we have joined a contest of great principles, and that the armies which are to fight out this great contest before the American people will encamp upon the high plains of principle and not in the low swamps of personal defamation or detraction. [Cries of "Hear, hear," and "Good, good."] Again I thank you for this compliment of your presence here tonight, and bid you good-night. [Great cheering.]

The General then retired within the house and the crowd at 12 o'clock slowly dispersed.

### MORTON DOES LIKEWISE.

**The Vice-Presidential Candidate Shakes Hands with His Neighbors.**

RHINEBECK, N. Y., June 26.—[Special.]—Telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in all day upon Levi P. Morton at his summer residence near here. He has also received many calls from residents of the vicinity, and is at home to every one, as has always been his custom. Mr. Morton is known here as one of the most approachable men in public life. To a correspondent he said that he fully appreciated the honor done him by the Republican party at Chicago. Such honor was too great for any man to refuse, and the issues of the present campaign were too vital to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country to allow any Republican to draw back from serving any in capacity chosen for him by the party itself. As to the ticket as a whole Mr. Morton said it would not be in good taste for him to express himself. About Gen. Harrison, the candidate for the Presidency, he was at liberty to speak. He regarded him as a gentleman who ranked in ability and integrity as the peer of any man in either party. His name was the strongest that could have been chosen for leader in the present crisis, and there was little doubt of the result. He had no doubt that it would put Indiana on the Republican column and would heal all the factional differences in the Republican party at large. With reference to the position of New York Mr. Morton was even more emphatic. "The party in the Empire State is united," said he, "and I cannot for an instant entertain a doubt of Republican victory in November." Mr. Morton is a great favorit in this locality, and in spite of his desire to avoid anything resembling a demonstration something like a reception has been tendered him by the Rhinebeck people whenever he has shown himself. He has made no speeches, but is as genial as ever with his fellow-citizens and displays a courtesy that makes him friends in every crowd.

### CHEERING THE TICKET.

**Thousands of People Gather to Ratify the Nomination.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—The mass-meeting at Tomlinson Hall was called to order about 8 o'clock by Chairman Griffin of the State Central Committee. There were several thousand persons present. Mr. Griffin made a speech, describing the scenes in the convention, and the efforts by which Harrison was nominated. He was loudly applauded at various points, and at the conclusion of his speech the audience gave three cheers for the Indiana delegation and their work at Chicago.

He was followed by Maj. Calkins of this city, G. Henry Gould of Massachusetts, Frank Plumley of Vermont, Judge Wood of Virginia, Eugene C. Hay of Minnesota, Col. R. S. Robertson, and John T. Griffiths of this city. All the speakers were vociferously cheered and every allusion to the names of Harrison and Morton was loudly applauded.

### GRESHAM MEN IN LINE.

**They Join the Local Rhymster in Praising Gen. Harrison.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—One of the features of the day's experience was the visit to Gen. Harrison's residence tonight of the surviving members of his regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, who marched under their Lieutenant-Colonel, Samuel Morrill, who succeeded to the command when Harrison was promoted. Another and more prominent feature was the apparent abandon with which the foremost Gresham men have entered into the campaign. W. P. Fishback was at Gen. Harrison's residence before breakfast today and announced himself as the original Harrison man. C. W. Fairbanks and W. R. Holloway were leading figures on the tally-ho that took part in all the day and night demonstrations. A local poet thus voiced the Indiana sentiment:

Music-playing, flags in sight,
All for Harrison—he's all right.
He honors the ticket—it honors him,
He'll make a President full of vim.

What's in a name? Where could you find
One more dear to the Hoosier mind?
The name of Morton fits the case,
The two together will win the race.

### RATIFYING AT VARIOUS PLACES.

**Enthusiastic Republicans Indorse the Work of the Convention.**

JASPER, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—The first Republican bonfire ever seen on the streets of Jasper burned brightly and illuminated half the town with its glare last night. One solitary individual, an Indianapolis man, purchased a lot of tar barrels, fired the pyramid, and made the welkin ring with shouts for Harrison. He fairly made Rome howl. He sacrificed a Democratic plug hat upon the pyre, made more noise, and evinced more enthusiasm than a whole delegation of Cleveland Democrats.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Frank Cowan of Greensburg, son of the late ex-United States Senator Cowan, and hitherto a pronounced Democrat, announced today that he would support Gen. Harrison. Dr. Cowan is one of the influential citizens of Westmoreland County, and his flop has caused a great sensation in local Democratic circles. He ran for Congress four years ago.

George Arthur, a prominent Democrat of Fayette County, has also announced his determination to vote for Harrison. Elmer Williams, a Democratic leader in Wheeling, came out in a card today announcing his intention to vote and work for the Republican candidates. Several other changes of less importance are announced. Harrison and Morton are popular in this part of the country. Republicans of Pittsburg had a rousing ratification meeting tonight. Between 5,000 and 10,000 enthusiastic people listened to the addresses.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 26.—Republicans of this city celebrated the nomination of Harrison with great enthusiasm. A salute of thirty-eight guns was fired by the battery of artillery. A mass-meeting presided over by Gov. Larrabee was held in the Capitol City Opera House, with speeches by Lieut.-Gov. Hull, General Tuttle, Auditor Lyons, and others. The ticket is indorsed with great enthusiasm here.

### One Democratic Vote Gained.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—Mr. Scott Harrison, brother of Gen. Ben Harrison, Republican nominee for President, is a prominent real-estate dealer of this city. He greatly resembles his distinguished brother, but, unlike him, is now and always has been a pronounced Democrat. Being seen this afternoon, he said: "It's mighty hard, but I suppose I shall have to vote the Republican ticket for President this fall. The circumstances are such that I do not think I could well do otherwise. I sent him a telegram of congratulation as a matter of course."

### At Minor Points.

Telegrams received at THE TRIBUNE office indicate that the usual ratification meetings were held at many places throughout the Northwest.

## A HOT, ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

**IT IS AGREED IT SHALL BEGIN AT AN EARLY DATE.**

**Col. W. W. Dudley to Represent Gen. Harrison on the National Executive Committee—The Latter to Be Officially Notified of His Nomination July 4—John L. Blair Objects to Internal-Revenue Taxes—The City Deserted by the Delegates.**

Gen. Harrison has chosen Col. W. W. Dudley, ex-Pension Commissioner, as his personal representative on the Republican National Executive Committee. On being notified of his nomination Gen. Harrison telegraphed Col. Dudley, who was here, to straighten up his business so as to take charge of the campaign. Col. Dudley, appreciating the honor and the amount of labor involved, replied that he was ready to obey orders and he will be Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee. John C. New, who has jointly with him managed Gen. Harrison's campaign thus far, will also be a member of the Executive Committee, of which J. S. Clarkson, it is conceded, will be Chairman. Mr. Clarkson has no opponents for the place, and anyhow he will doubtless be the choice of Gen. Harrison, whose nomination was so largely due to him. Just who will be made Chairman of the National Committee is not known, and it may be that ex-Senator Platt and the nominees will decide. Senator Quay would have no objections to serving, but it might give him too much prominence to suit the New York leaders.

There is one thing about the campaign that is certain, and it is that it will be red hot. It will open early, and the leaders are not going to repeat their blunders of four years ago by remaining inactive until well along in August. Committeeman Hobart of New Jersey at the meeting of the National Committee night before last moved that an adjournment be had until some time in August, but his colleagues jumped on him. He pleaded that the members would hardly have time to get home by July 11, but Chauncey I. Filley and others declared "that the fighting must begin early, and it will. Mr. Clarkson and Col. Dudley are experienced managers, and the latter probably knows more about Indiana than any one else, as was demonstrated by his management of the Garfield campaign.

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Notification of Candidates had a brief meeting in the ladies' parlor of the Leland yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by Morris M. Estee, its Chairman, and John C. Dougherty of Tennessee was made Secretary. The members of the committee present were:

A. H. Hendricks, Alabama; Logan H. Roots, Arkansas; P. Kilburn, California; T. W. Scott, Illinois; Henry Alden, Kansas; M. Marine, Maryland; T. W. Stringer, Mississippi; Fred L. Burden, Massachusetts; R. S. Norvall, Nebraska; Obed Wheeler, New York; F. P. Mayo, Oregon; John C. Dougherty, Tennessee; L. F. Rogers, Montana; O. W. Hopp, Dakota; E. F. Cheever, New Mexico.

On motion of Gov. Roots the time for notification of candidates was left to the Chairman, and he made it July 4 at 12 o'clock for Harrison. The place will be the Bates House, Indianapolis. The committee will meet there at 10 o'clock that day and will then determine when and where Mr. Morton shall be notified. The meeting then adjourned. Capt. Dougherty goes to Indianapolis today to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the notification.

DEPARTING DELEGATES.

Few of the delegates remained yesterday. The Hoosier delegation was the first to start homeward, eager to meet the chief for whom they had so successfully battled. The New York delegation started for home early yesterday morning, but Chauncey Depew, Warner Miller, and Frank Hiscock, with a few intimate friends, left Monday night at 11 p. m. in Mr. Depew's private car. The last straggling remnants of the great political hosts who were here last week left yesterday afternoon. The only remaining members of the Ohio delegation were still in the city yesterday were Maj. McKinley, Maj. Butterworth, and M. A. Hanna. They left on the limited at 5 p. m. Steve Elkins also started in the evening for St. Louis. Gen. Powell Clayton will remain until this afternoon and then will go to New York. Ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana and William Pitt Kellogg also started homeward in the afternoon, and Col. R. B. Langton, C. C. Hartley, and F. F. Davis of the Nebraska delegation also started eastward in the afternoon. Most of the Texas delegation remained yesterday, but left late in the evening. N. W. Cuney went east, where he will remain in New York City until July 11, when the National Committee meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. De Press, Judge Rector, W. F. Swindell, Capt. Lee D. Fish, Judge Rosenthal, G. B. Jackson, W. M. Rodgers, A. J. Johnson, H. C. Ferguson, A. Asbury and Webster Flanagan started south at 9 p. m. J. W. Hearne went to Indianapolis. Patrick Egan and Charles P. Green of the Nebraska delegation went home at night.

The Grand Pacific no longer presented the animated appearance which the last ten days had brought about. The delegations' as well as the candidates' headquarters were deserted and most of them locked. A few pieces of bunting still remained at the Illinois headquarters. The New Jersey room was empty, and on the door of the Indiana delegation was printed this notice:

WILL MEET YOU AT THE WHITE HOUSE MARCH 4.

In the rotunda of the hotel a few knots of people still gathered and eagerly discussed the issue. It is a good indication of what the campaign will be when it is said that in every instance the discussion was not on the personal merits of either candidate, but on the tariff issue.

STEVE ELKINS TALKS.

Steve Elkins, his face wreathed in smiles, was met in the rotunda of the Pacific shortly before leaving for St. Louis. He was in a talkative mood. "I received a cipher dispatch from Mr. Blaine today," he said. "This is what he says: 'You have made a wise selection. Success to the party.' It is dated Edinboro. Mr. Blaine will come home in time to be in the hottest of the fray, and will stump this country from end to end. Where? Well, sir, wherever the ticket shall seem to be most in need of his help. He will go into it free from any handicap, and you may set it down that he will make things hum."

"What do you think of the ticket?"

"It is a winning ticket, and one that will grow as the campaign progresses. And this campaign will be fought on the merits of the issues. It will be free from all pernicious personalities. Gen. Harrison is a stainless man. His personal and political record is free from any blot. He is a sound man all around, and will rally about him the full force of the Republican party. I am sure all Republicans will support him. The selection is the wisest the convention could have made. The logic of circumstances gave the first place to Indiana. It was therefore Harrison or Gresham. Harrison had the support of his delegation, and when New York fell in it followed naturally that Harrison was the man. That settled it. It doesn't meet with enthusiastic favor just now, but it will grow."

"And when do you leave, Mr. Elkins?"

"I'm going to St. Louis tonight."

"On matters of political interest?"

"O, no. People think I'm a politician," and here Mr. Elkins broadly smiled, "but it's a great mistake. I am in business—in business clear up to my neck. They don't realize it. THE TRIBUNE didn't, but no bad blood exists between us now. I'm glad," he added, with another winsome smile, "that THE TRIBUNE will support the nominees. Now I've told you all I know, and you must excuse me," and, so saying, he left.

OTHER VIEWS.

"What do you think of the ticket?" was asked of Jay Hubbell.

"We'll get there," he answered. "I think we've got 'em this time."

"How about Michigan?"

"Michigan is a doubtful State, you know; but I'm sure we'll win it to our side. I can't give you any figures, but 5,000 majority certainly. Harrison will get Indiana; Morton, New York—isn't that enough for victory? But we'll have to do some work; it's an uphill fight."

Congressman McKinley and Ben Butterworth came into the rotunda together. "We're going home tonight," said Maj. McKinley. "What do I think of the ticket? It's a winning ticket; yes, sir, sure."

Mr. Cuney of the Texas delegation said: "The people have not shouted much over it yet, but they will. The Garfield ticket didn't take well either at first, but we got there, didn't we? And we'll get there this time, too."

Patrick Egan said he was satisfied, though his original choice was Alger. Gen. Clayton said it was the best that could have been made, and prophesied success. William Pitt Kellogg and ex-Gov. Warmoth coincided in this view of the case also.

JOHN I. BLAIR ON THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., the millionaire banker and railroad stockholder, was the central figure of an immense crowd in the rotunda of the Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon for over two hours. Being the leading Republican in New Jersey he was looked upon as an oracle. Age has not dimmed his perceptive faculties, and as he talked to those around him his vigor, earnestness, and eloquence suggested the Nestor of the Homeric days. His theme was the protective tariff, and he never wearied in telling what, in his opinion, it had achieved for the lasting welfare of the United States. For fifty-eight years he had been the President of a bank, he said, and had gone through every financial crisis which this country had witnessed since 1837, and he was convinced that the only prosperity that it ever enjoyed was the result of a high protective tariff. There were inconsistencies in the present tariff, and if he could have his way he would remove the import tax upon every article which this country did not produce, and exact a high protective duty upon what it could either grow or manufacture. He approved the plank in the platform calling for the abolition of all internal revenue taxes. They were a levy upon the grower of tobacco and corn, he said, and in addition they were no longer necessary to the welfare of the country, because they were a war tax and the war had been over for almost a quarter of a century. He was asked many questions about the tax on sugar, on wool, on iron, and other commodities. In his judgment a high protective tariff and the ensuing competition were the only things that would keep up the wages of the laborer and at the same time be of benefit to the consumer. In speaking of the Republican ticket he said it would grow in popularity just as soon as the friends of the favorit sons had recovered from the shock and recognized the all-important fact that in the nature of things some one candidate was bound to carry off the prize. He did not look for much enthusiasm at the start. The ticket would grow in popular favor as the days went by, and the clearly-defined issues between the platforms of the two parties would add strength to the ranks of those who preserved the Union and secured the abolition of slave labor.

CLEARING OUT THE AUDITORIUM.

The convention hall was deserted and dismal yesterday, but far from silent. From every portion of it came the sound of hammering. The carpenters were at work undoing what they had so recently done.

A policeman stood guard at the main entrance to keep out intruders. Just within the floor was covered with flags and bunting, which a number of the men were folding up and packing away. The sight prepared one for the scene on entering the hall itself; it told the visitor that the work of demolition was well under way.

The sight from the stage was a strange one to one who had been in the hall when the convention was in session. The walls that had been so handsomely decorated showed only brick and mortar. Every vestige of bunting and flags was gone, and they looked bare and uninviting. Where the pictures surrounded by electric lights had been there was only a confused network of wires. The two upper galleries were entirely deserted; the chairs had been removed and the temporary railings torn down. Hardly a ray of light penetrated their recesses, and nothing more dark and gloomy could be imagined. One listened half expecting to hear a burst of applause, but no sound came from them. There was no one there to make suggestion to the Chairman or yell "Time" at an unpopular speaker.

In the next gallery half a dozen men were at work knocking down railings and taking away chairs. On the lower floor there was a similar scene. The sound of the hammers and the occasional cries of the workmen echoed through the hall in peculiar contrast to the roar of the thousands who had yelled themselves hoarse there during the last week.

On the Speaker's platform lay the huge electric-light shield that had shone down on the convention. Some of the globes had been broken in lowering it, and it looked like merely the wreck of its brilliant self. Perched on the top of one of the big arches one could see a workman unfastening and lowering the globes that had made that brilliant.

The floor of the reporters' stage was covered with copy paper and telegraph blanks, and workmen were busy taking down the temporary desks. The chairs had already been removed. Everything looked dismal and forlorn. A few visitors sat at the foot of the Speaker's stand and recalled incidents of the sessions.

By today the hall will be cleared and the work on the building will be continued.

### VIEWS OF A TARIFF REFORMER.

**He Likes Gen. Harrison, but the Platform Is Outrageous.**

PERU, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—A monster mass-meeting of the Republican party was held this evening, one of the largest ever known. The parade was a grand success, and was liberally embellished with log cabins and other incidental features. Speeches were made by Warren Sayre, Judge Walker, and others. Fifteen thousand people attended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—Mr. J. H. Holliday, editor of the Indianapolis *News*, an independent tariff-reform sheet, says of the nominee and platform: "I like Gen. Harrison's nomination. It is in every way a pleasant one to me. The objection raised to Gen. Harrison—his aristocratic manner—is an exceedingly puerile one. Gen. Harrison is not an aristocratic man in any sense of the word, though I believe he is a proud man—proud in the sense that he would never be mean himself to a low act or word. I think the platform is outrageous. The Republican party has gone back on everything. The platform was made for the extremists of the party, and made especially for Blaine to stand upon. There will be an attempt made to make the issue free trade or protection, but I do not believe that the people can be taught to look at it in that way. However, I have always been of the opinion that the tariff question is a local issue at the most. The negative or affirmative action of Congress in regard to the Mills bill will have a great influence on the campaign."

### GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

**Michigan Prohibitionists Do Not Like the Last Resolution at Chicago.**

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists, who will prove an important factor in Michigan politics this fall, met in State convention at White's Opera-House this afternoon with some 500 delegates present. It is claimed at the Prohibition committee-rooms that 50,000 votes at least will be cast for the nominee of the third party, and this is the general sentiment among the delegates. If these claims are true it will take a herculean effort to keep Michigan in the Republican column. The Local-Option law passed by a Republican Legislature and recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court has given the Prohibition party a point to work on and has put into it a vigor before unknown.

**Do Not Like the Platform.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 26.—The Prohibition State Convention opened this morning with about 900 delegates present. Frank E. Baldwin was made Temporary Chairman. In the course of his speech he said of the Chicago Convention: "The Republicans met and adopted a platform. They forgot a temperance plank, and so adopted one yesterday before they adjourned, a resolution which, after its reading by the Speaker, was vigorously hissed. We ought to accept the resolution for just what it is worth—nothing."

**Nebraska's Democratic Clubs.**

OMAHA, Neb., June 26.—A convention of the Democratic clubs of Nebraska was held here this afternoon. A State organization was perfected and delegates, one from each club, were elected to the National Convention at Baltimore.

**Political Notes.**

The Prohibitionists of the Fourteenth Illinois District have nominated A. F. Smith of Decatur for Congress.

The Republican County Convention of Lee County, Illinois, at Amboy nominated Ben F. Bradshaw for the Legislature yesterday.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Forty-third District met yesterday and nominated Mathew Tilford of Jefferson County for Representative in the Legislature.

At the Knox County (Ill.) Republican Convention yesterday thirteen delegates to the Senatorial convention were elected. The county has four candidates for Representative. Every allusion to the Presidential ticket elicited applause.

## THE END OF SCHOOL DAYS.

**COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE LAW SCHOOL AT YALE.**

**Judge Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court Addresses the Students—The Death-List of Harvard—Western Graduates from Andover—Interesting Exercises at the Chicago Musical College—Reports from Williams College and Other Institutions.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—[Special.]—The Yale alumni held a long meeting this forenoon devoted to speechmaking. The oldest graduate present was the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wickham of the class of 1815, who is in his 93d year. This afternoon the commencement exercises of the law school were held. The Townsend prize orations were delivered by four members of the senior class. The $100 prize was awarded to R. W. Stewart of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The honor "Magna Com Laude" was conferred on Robert J. Pitkin of Denver, Colo., "Cum Laude" on John M. Blakely of St. Paul, R. W. Stewart of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Edward G. Buckland of Great Bend, Kas. The oration of the day was delivered by the Hon. Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court.

The anniversary exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School were held this evening. Among the speakers was Gen. Sherman's son. The General made a brief address after the speakers. Degrees were then conferred.

**Western Graduates at Andover.**

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—Today concluded the school year at Phelps Andover Academy. Despite cloudy skies and occasional drops of rain the exercises were carried to a successful finish. The class exercises occupied the forenoon. The class history was read by E. C. Bartlett of Woodburn. The oration was given by F. D. Tucker of Monson and the poem by E. R. Phillbrook of Bethlehem, N. H. J. C. Dupont of Houma, La., was class prophet. The class Presidents were J. C. Dupont and H. M. Loudon of Kokomo, Ind. The graduation exercises were held in the afternoon, and consisted of music and orations. Among the speakers were G. S. Eddy of Leavenworth, Kas.; J. C. Campbell, Stevens Point, Wis.; H. M. Loudon, Kokomo, Ind. The graduating class numbered sixty-two, and among the Western boys were Munson Barton of La Crosse, Wis., Stewart Webster of Chicago, William C. Marsh of Omaha, G. N. Prentiss of Watertown, Wis., and R. U. Werrhaeuser of Rock Island, Ill. Nearly all will go to college.

**Chicago Musical College.**

Central Music Hall last night presented the appearance of a huge bouquet. The occasion was the twenty-first annual concert and commencement exercises of the Chicago Musical College. The hall was crowded, every seat being taken long before the time fixed for the concert. At the conclusion of each number the performer was loaded with floral tokens. Mr. Hyllested's "Marche Triumphale" opened the program. Miss Ella M. Dahl followed with the first movement of Mozart's D minor concerto with Hummel's cadenza. It was played with a good deal of accuracy and a musical quality of touch. Mr. George Cellahan in a recitative and aria from "Ernani" demonstrated his possession of a promising voice. Miss Flora Dresche played a movement of Paganini's violin concerto No. 1, with which she aroused considerable enthusiasm. Miss Lillian Woodward Gunckel recited "The Curse of Constance" from "King John," and, in response to a hearty encore, a selection from George W. Cable. Mr. Maurice Rosenfeld played the first movement of Hummel's piano concerto, op. 85, with a clear crisp touch and considerable power. Miss Augustine Fischer sang the aria, "King of Thule," from "Faust." Miss Stella H. Sisson closed the program with the andante and finale of Raff's concerto, op. 185. Her playing of the andante showed marked musical feeling, while the finale proved that she possessed no little dash and technical facility. Dr. F. Ziegfeld conducted the orchestra in the concertos, with the exception of that for the violin, which Mr. Jacobsohn directed. At the conclusion of the concert Dr. Thomas delivered an address. The graduating class included twenty-nine candidates, of whom fifteen secured diplomas. Out of a class of sixty-seven who competed for teachers' certificates thirty-four were successful.

**Harvard's Legal Luminaries.**

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association was the attraction at the university today. The weather being hardly favorable to a large gathering, the attendance at the exercises was rather small. At noon the annual business meeting was held. J. C. Carter, LL. D., of New York occupied the chair. Secretary L. D. Branders of Boston in his annual report called attention to the fact that the last year had witnessed so great an increase in the membership of the association that 800 names contained more than 800 names, forty-one States and Territories being represented. These officers were elected: President, James C. Carter, LL. D., of New York; Vice-Presidents, Nathaniel Cabell of Virginia, Benjamin H. Thurston of Rhode Island, Walter L. Bragg of Wisconsin, Joseph H. Choate of New York, Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, Hugh McDonald Henry of Nova Scotia, Ogden Hoffman of California, A. R. Lawton of Georgia, Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, John Lowell of Massachusetts, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, Marcus Morton of Massachusetts, George Hoadly of New York, Henry B. Brown of Michigan, Henry C. Semple of Alabama, Gilman Marston of New Hampshire, George B. Young of Minnesota, William A. Richardson of Washington, D. C.; Council for four years, A. L. Huntington of Salem, Austin G. Fox of New York, William R. Trask of Boston; Treasurer, Winthrop H. Wade of Boston; Secretary, Louis D. Branders of Boston. The members after the business meeting proceeded to Sanders Theatre, where D. M. Chamberlain of New York delivered an eloquent oration on the "Needs of the Legal Profession." A pleasant banquet and informal speech-making followed.

**Williams College.**

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—Today has been class-day, and '88 has been in her glory. Her representatives upon the stage were E. J. Thomas, President's address; G. L. Richardson, class oration; H. M. Allen, poem; E. H. Huyck, ivy orator; F. G. Jewett, Jr., library orator; E. J. Gillette, address to lower classes; and L. G. Hoskins, pipe orator. The senior promenade concert was a grand affair. The moonlight prize-speaking contest occurred in the evening. The speakers were Mr. C. A. Corliss, Mr. B. Colby, Mr. V. Adriance, Mr. V. Beckwith, Mr. C. Perry, Mr. J. F. Fitchen Jr., Mr. J. D. Busn, Mr. E. A. Johnson, and Mr. W. R. Bennett. At noon the Hon. David Dudley Field delivered a masterly oration on his classmate, the late Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL.D., showing all the wide wealth of usefulness and distinction of his honest life and teachings.

**Amherst College.**

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—Rain interfered somewhat with the Amherst College class-day exercises. The junior class gymnastics engaged the morning. The planting of the senior ivy was postponed, while the literary exercises of the festival were held indoors. S. D. Warriner of Montrose, Pa., was the ivy orator and P. C. Phillips of North Chelmsford the poet. The class orator was Charles Sullivan of Sterling, Conn., and the poet S. O. Hartwell of Littleton, Mass. The grove ceremonies were under the direction of J. H. Miller of Covington, Ky., as speaker and the lyrist was A. S. Bard.

**Harvard's Necrology.**

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—The Harvard College necrology will appear tomorrow. The total number of deaths recorded is 376. Of these the following numbers fall within the years 1887–1888: College, 57; medical, 17; law, 29; theological, 1; honorary, 10. The average age of graduates of the college is 61.6 years. At the last commencement Mr. William R. Sever of the class of 1811 was the oldest living graduate. He was succeeded Oct. 2, 1887, by Dr. William Goodard, class of 1815, who was also the oldest living graduate of the medical school (1820). At his death, May 27, 1888, Mr. William Winthrop Allen, class of 1817, who was born at Medfield Jan. 26, 1794, became the senior alumnus. Two other members of 1817 also survive—Samuel E. Sewell of Boston and George Bancroft of Washington.

**Hope College.**

HOLLAND, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—Today was Alumni-Day at Hope College. This evening the following exercises were carried out in the chapel before a large audience, with music: Oration, the Rev. H. Miter, Grand Rapids, Mich.; subject, "Modes and Tenses—A Philosophy of Life"; "Chronicles," the Rev. A. Westveer, Stanton, N. J.; poem, the Rev. T. J. Kommera, New York City.

**Training-School for Nurses.**

The graduating exercises of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses were held yesterday afternoon at the Cook County Hospital. Mrs. C. B. Lawrence presented the class to the audience. Miss Hampton, Superintendent of the school, read her yearly report. She said this was the first class which she had taken through the school from its admission to its graduation. She could vouch for their ability, as the training had been thorough. There had been on an average 400 patients a day in the hospital for them to practice on, and it was her desire that none should graduate from the school who were not, in every sense of the word, trained nurses. One of the objects of the school was to furnish good nurses at moderate prices. The number of pupils in the school, including the graduating class, was 104.

Mrs. Lawrence then introduced Dr. Babcock, who gave some good advice to the class. He said: "A doctor cannot give his entire attention to any one patient; hence he needs a capable assistant. The trained nurse exactly fills this want. Her position is often not less important nor responsible than the physician."

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith told the audience how to behave when sick in order to make it easier for the nurse, and then gave similar instructions to the class to make them better fitted for the sick-room. D. K. Pearsons followed her with some general remarks and words of praise for the thoroughness of the instruction the class has received.

County Commissioners Dodge and Jenkins said they were proud of the work done by the school, and believed there was no similar institution in the country which ranked higher than this. Dr. H. A. Johnson, President of the Chicago Astronomical Society, then presented the diplomas to the class. The regular presentation of flowers was made by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. After the exercises the entire class went out for a drive in the park. The graduates were:

Edith Brown, St. Stephen, N.B.; May McIsaac, Jacksonport, Wis.; Hannah Phelps, Greenfield, Mass.; Ida Raymond, New York; Helen Pierce, Gambier, O.; Mary Henderson, Chicago; Gertrude Sholl, Van Wert, O.; Clara Stevens, Toronto, Ont.; Anna Doherty, Gilman, Ill.; Jane Drake, Belleville, O.; Emma Miller, Monticello, Ind.; Kate D. Holmes, Minneapolis; Jennie McBurnie, Peoria; Ada Virgil, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Jennie Green, Chicago; Edith Bushnell, Omro, Wis.; Mrs. Emma Lewis, Columbus, O.

**St. Viateur's College.**

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 26.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of St. Viateur's College were held at Bourbonnais Grove today. Archbishop Feehan presiding. Seven graduates in the classical course had degrees conferred upon them. A large number of people from Chicago and other points attended, among them being several noted Catholic prelates.

**Racine College Grammar School.**

RACINE, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—This afternoon at the college occurred the commencement of the grammar school. Gold medals were awarded to C. W. Lemingwell for the prize essay, W. R. McFarlane for spelling, W. R. Kemper, declamation; E. B. Hand, Latin prose composition; L. E. Horton, algebra. Mr. Sheffield of the fifth form is announced as the head of the grammar school for the next year.

**University of Virginia.**

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 26.—Senator Voorhees today delivered an address before the joint literary societies of the university on "Thomas Jefferson," discussing his connection with the great questions of his day, such as the repeal of the laws of primogeniture, religious liberty, the Declaration Independence, and slavery.

### REPORTS OF THE CONVENTION.

**Enormous Amount of Business Done by the Telegraph Companies.**

No National Convention was ever so fully reported and written about in the newspapers of the United States as that which closed its session in Chicago Monday night. This is proven by the number of words sent by the telegraph companies in the shape of press dispatches. Without counting the immense volume of matter transmitted over the leased wires of the several press associations, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies sent over their wires to all parts of this country over 9,000,000 words between Sunday night, June 17, and Monday night, June 25, of matter relating to the convention. The St. Louis Convention, which was more fully reported by telegraph than any of its predecessors, only nosed the two companies named about 8,500,000 words.

From the time that the delegates to the Chicago Convention began to

## WEATHER GUESSES.

the Northwest During t
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CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE
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local rains.

| Stations. | Barometer reduced to sea-level. | Temperature. | Direction of wind. | Velocity of wind. | State of weather. | Rainfall in inches. |
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| Cairo | 29.92 | 78 | W | ... | Clear | ... |
| Cincinnati | 29.80 | 74 | E | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Cleveland | 29.64 | 74 | E | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Detroit | 29.72 | 74 | E | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Duluth | 29.86 | 76 | E | ... | Clear | ... |
| Escanaba | 29.88 | 72 | E | ... | Clear | ... |
| Grand Haven | 29.92 | 68 | E | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Green Bay | 29.96 | 70 | N. W. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Huron | 30.00 | 64 | N. E. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Keokuk | 30.02 | 66 | N. E. | ... | Clear | ... |
| La Crosse | 30.02 | 66 | N. E. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Marquette | 30.04 | 64 | N. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Milwaukee | 30.04 | 74 | N. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Minnedosa | 30.10 | 52 | N. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Moorhead | 30.14 | 60 | N. E. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Omaha | 30.00 | 82 | N. E. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Port Huron | 29.68 | 72 | E | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Qu'Appelle | 30.04 | 48 | N. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Rochester | 30.04 | 68 | N. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| St. Cloud | 30.04 | 66 | N. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| St. Louis | 29.88 | 68 | N. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Saugeen | 29.84 | 74 | S. E. | ... | Rain | .02 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 29.84 | 70 | N. E. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Toledo | 29.78 | 68 | S. E. | ... | Fair | ... |
| Winnipeg | 29.72 | 68 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Alpena | 29.84 | 64 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Bismarck | 29.98 | 56 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Cheyenne | 29.98 | 56 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Concordia | 29.90 | 62 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Dodge City | 29.88 | 66 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Fort Gibson | 29.88 | 72 | N. W. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Fort Smith | 29.88 | 74 | N. W. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Galveston | 29.72 | 78 | N. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Kansas City | 29.96 | 72 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Memphis | 29.96 | 76 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| Nashville | 29.92 | 72 | S. E. | ... | Cloudy | ... |
| New Orleans | 29.78 | 78 | N. W. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Pembina | 30.04 | 58 | N. W. | ... | Rain | .04 |
| Pueblo | 29.94 | 72 | N. W. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Rapid City | 30.04 | 72 | Calm | ... | Clear | ... |
| Shreveport | 29.84 | 76 | S. E. | ... | Clear | ... |
| Vicksburg | 29.84 | 76 | S. E. | ... | Clear | ... |

## SPORTING NEWS.

### ting at Kalamazoo—Sev-
### air Races.

June 26.—[Special.]—The
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# CHICAGO WINS A GAME.

## ANSON'S TEAM TURNS THE TABLES ON DETROIT.

### The Wolverines Are Shut Out, the Chicagos Making Two Runs—New York Wins from Philadelphia and Indianapolis from Pittsburg—The Maroons Win in the Local Game—Sioux City Comes into the Western Association — Rockford Disbands.

| League. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 34 | 15 | .694 |
| Detroit | 31 | 17 | .646 |
| Boston | 30 | 22 | .576 |
| New York | 28 | 23 | .549 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 24 | .510 |
| Washington | 17 | 31 | .354 |
| Indianapolis | 16 | 32 | .333 |
| Pittsburg | 15 | 31 | .326 |

| Western. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Des Moines | 24 | 15 | .615 |
| St. Paul | 23 | 15 | .605 |
| Milwaukee | 21 | 18 | .538 |
| Kansas City | 19 | 20 | .487 |
| Omaha | 19 | 20 | .487 |
| Minneapolis | 17 | 22 | .436 |
| Sioux City | 0 | 0 | .000 |

| American. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 37 | 16 | .698 |
| St. Louis | 32 | 15 | .680 |
| Athletic | 30 | 19 | .612 |
| Cincinnati | 24 | 26 | .480 |
| Baltimore | 24 | 26 | .480 |
| Cleveland | 18 | 31 | .367 |
| Kansas City | 15 | 34 | .306 |
| Louisville | 15 | 36 | .294 |

| Inter-State. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Davenport | 31 | 9 | .775 |
| Peoria | 23 | 8 | .742 |
| Dubuque | 19 | 15 | .545 |
| Crawfords | 12 | 19 | .387 |
| Bl'mington | 13 | 17 | .433 |
| Danville | 15 | 22 | .371 |
| Lafayette | 9 | 21 | .300 |
| Rockford | Disbanded. | | |

### Today's Games.

National League—Washington at Boston, New York at Philadelphia, Pittsburg at Indianapolis, Chicago at Detroit.

American Association—Cleveland at St. Louis Baltimore at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Kansas City, Brooklyn at Louisville.

Western Association—Milwaukee at Chicago, St. Paul at Minneapolis, Des Moines at Kansas City, Omaha at St. Louis.

Inter-State League—Bloomington at Danville, Davenport at Dubuque, Lafayette at Crawfordsville.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

#### Chicago Turns the Tables on the Champions, Beating Them 2 to 0.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—Again today was a great base-ball battle fought at Recreation Park with the Chicagos winners by the same score as that of yesterday, when they met defeat. Again it was a pitchers' battle, with Van Haltren and Conway on their mettle. Passed balls and wild pitches were unknown. Base hits were held down near the minimum. But in the field work of the Detroits the credit was marred by some inexcusable errors. The work of the ex-champions was sharp and accurate, marred only by Anson's muff of a thrown ball. It was an exciting game from start to finish, witnessed by the largest crowd seen on the grounds this season. The Detroits were whitewashed, and there was nothing to kick about either except themselves. Van Haltren's work in holding the sluggers down to two singles was a great feature. The Chicago pitcher opened wild and let Richardson take his base on balls. Brouthers sent one between first and second for a bag and got second on Pettit's throw to third, which failed to cut off Richardson. Here things came to a standstill, Thompson and Rowe flying out, Ganzel going out from Williamson to Anson. Ryan led off with a grounder too hot for Ganzel to handle. Sullivan sent the ball down to Richardson, who was playing well up toward first. Ryan started back, and Richardson, confused, was so late in sending the ball to Brouthers that Sullivan was manifestly safe, though Umpire Valentine decided otherwise. Ryan made second in the play. After Pettit had gone out on a grounder to Brouthers Anson came to the rescue with a two-bagger down the left foul line and Ryan scored. Pfeffer went out from Rowe to Brouthers. Twitchell was rapped in the ribs in the second and was given his base, but a double play from Williamson to Pfeffer to Anson cut short his career and that of Hanlon. Bennett, who was given his base on balls, was caught on a baby steal to second. With two men out in the seventh Hanlon got in the second and last hit of the game for the champions, a stinging grounder to centre. Bennett flew out to Sullivan. Then the Detroits got rattled for a time, and all over Pfeffer's long hit to centre, which counted for three bags. Hanlon had a long run for the ball, and could barely touch it with his fingers. Williamson sent an easy fly to Hanlon, who made an unreasonable muff, and Pfeffer scored. Ganzel was watching something besides the ball, and failed to stop the throw in, Williamson going to second. There he was caught on Twitchell's fine throw of Van Haltren's fly after Burns had fouled out.

| Detroit. | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rich'dson, 2b | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Brouthers, 1b | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Thompson, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowe, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Ganzel, 3b | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Pfeffer, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Twitchell, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanlon, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bennett, c. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Conway, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 0 | 3 | 24 | 14 | 5 |

| Chicago. | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pettit, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anson, 1b | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Pfeffer, 2b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Williams'n, 3b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Burns, 3b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Daly, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Van Haltr'n, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Totals | 2 | 4 | 27 | 16 | 2 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0—2 |

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Anson. Double plays—Twitchell-Richardson; Williamson-Pfeffer-Anson. First base on balls—Richardson, Bennett. Hit by pitched ball—Twitchell. Brouthers. First base on errors—Chicago, 4. Struck out—By Conway, 3; by Van Haltren, 5. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valentine.

#### New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 26.—New York defeated Philadelphia this afternoon by better fielding. The Phillies could do nothing with Keefe's pitching, but they managed to earn a run in the first inning. Score:

| Philadelphia. | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wood, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanders, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fogarty, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Delehanty, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Farrar, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Dalrymple, 3b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Schoch, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Clements, c. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Keefe, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 0 | 3 | 27 | 8 | 3 |

| New York. | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tiernan, r. f. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| R'ch'dson, 2b | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Connor, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Rourke, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ewing, c. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Whitney, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Keefe, p. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 1 | 10 | 28 | 13 | 1 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—1 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3—4 |

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Slattery. Three-base hits—Connor, Ewing. Double plays—Delehanty-Irwin-Farrar, Farrar-Delehanty-Connor. Bases on balls—Off Keefe, 1; Connor. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—By Keefe, 11; by Casey, 1. Wild pitch—Keefe. 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—Kelly.

#### Indianapolis, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—Indianapolis outplayed Pittsburg at all points in the game today and won easily. Boyle made his first appearance since he was injured in New York four weeks ago and pitched a great game. Brilliant playing by Hines and Bassett were the only features. Score:

| Indianapolis. | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berry, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Denny, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Hines, c. f. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Glasscock, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Sterrett, 1b | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Bassett, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| McCle'h'n, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Myers, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Boyle, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Totals | 7 | 11 | 27 | 19 | 2 |

| Pittsburg. | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morris, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Miller, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dunlap, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Cleveland, 3b | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Stricker, 1b | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalrymple, lf | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sunday, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Coleman, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Carroll, c. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 5 | 8 | 27 | 15 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—5 |

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Miller. Three-base hit—Dalrymple. Double plays—Dunlap-Coleman, Kuehne-Dunlap-Coleman. First base on balls—Kuehne. Struck out—Berry (2), Kuehne, Dalrymple. Time—1:35. Umpire—Lynch.

#### THE MILWAUKEES HELD DOWN.

##### The Maroons Conquer the Visitors—A Brilliant Double Play.

The 200 people who witnessed the contest between Sam Morton's Maroons and the Milwaukees yesterday afternoon kept their blood in circulation by cheering brilliant plays and dodging foul balls. Capt. Hengle sent the visitors to bat and they were retired without having made a run. Long opened by knocking the first ball pitched to left field, and before Lowe could handle it Long stood on second. Hanrahan's doubter to Pettee sent him to third, and Lange brought him in with a creaking fly-out. Hengle struck out. Schoeneck lifted a fly into Lowe's pasture and the side was out. The Wisconsin team made two runs in the second. Cusick was hit by a pitched ball. Lowe drove a hot liner to left, and Cusick advanced a base on a passed ball. Maskrey's fly was taken by Rheims, and on the out Cusick scored the run. Pettee sent a low fly to right and Rheims juggled the ball Lowe came in with the second tally. Pettee tried to score when Mills corked the ball to right, but Hoover by Rheims assistance retired him at the plate. Mills tried to steal second and was thrown out. Lange's grounder to centre in the second, a wild pitch, a muffed third strike, and Long's single sent Moriarity and Rheims in with two runs. Milwaukee was blanked in the third, but not so with their opponents. Hengle, with Lange out, made three bases on his grounder to left centre and scored on Schoeneck's single. Mills made the last tally when Long juggled his line fly and Stephens' and Forster's base hits. The score:

| Maroons. | R. | B. | P. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long, l. f. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Hanrahan, ss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lange, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hengle, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoeneck, 1b | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Moriarity, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Maskrey, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888.


THE wealth of the United States is now valued by the statisticians at nearly six times the total value in 1850. This rate of advance compares favorably with the three-fold enrichment of Great Britain during the last half-century. A considerable part of our gain is due to enlargement of area. Taking this fact into the account the difference in the two rates of increase will not appear to be so great as if that important fact be neglected. But both countries have done well.

EXHAUSTIVE experiments in the manufacture of aluminium have recently been made at the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, and with the most gratifying results. The metal is turned out pure in chunks, some of which weigh nearly 100 pounds, and the cost of production is said to be considerably less than a shilling (25 cents) per pound. A company has been formed in England for managing the process on a large scale, and its patents also cover the manufacture of sodium, potassium, and artificial cryolite. There can be no doubt that when once aluminium is offered for sale at a few cents per pound it will come into general use.

THERE was a good demand for money in this city at 5 per cent by Board of Trade men, but otherwise the market was unchanged. Sterling was quiet. Business in investment securities was moderate. Stocks were steady.—The Chicago produce markets were rather more active, and grain was stronger, in spite of weak cable news. There was good buying of wheat, corn, and oats on the nearer deliveries. Provisions were dull. As compared with Monday pork closed 2½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, ribs 2½ cents higher, wheat ⅝ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, rye and barley unchanged, and flaxseeds easy.

IT is reported that at a meeting held in New York a few days ago a number of locomotive engineers pledged themselves to subscribe each $5 per month so long as the strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad continues. It seems from the report that about 2,700 men are regarded as still out on strike, though their places were filled several months ago. It is pleasant to find that there are men willing to stand by each other in days of affliction and not get tired after the hurrah of the struggle is over, but the lesson is a costly one to all concerned, and it may reasonably be hoped will be so well remembered as to prevent a repetition of such a deplorable strike for many years to come.

SENATORIAL candidates do not seem to be available in Republican conventions. Had Gen. Harrison not been beaten for reelection as United States Senator from Indiana last year it is not likely he would be the Republican Presidential nominee this year. Since the defeat of Henry Clay and of Gen. Cass Senatorial candidates seem to be unpopular with both parties. Gen. Garfield, who is sometimes pointed to as an exception, was only a Senator-elect. He never took his seat in the body of which he had been chosen a member. Senator Sherman may console himself by attributing his frequent defeats in the party conventions to the popular objection to making members of the American House of Lords the party standard-bearers.

IN the throes of the dissolution of the late convention Mr. Boutelle of Maine arose and offered a resolution, to be added to the platform, which reads as follows:

> The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

This resolution was adopted and added to the platform by the votes of all the delegates in attendance, save one. It may have been intended as a concession to public criticism of the free-whisky plank. Perhaps it was intended to take the edge off the declaration that the party favors the contingent repeal of internal taxes (whisky and tobacco) rather than any lowering of the tariff on anything. Or, perhaps it was inserted as the tail-piece of the platform to explain and interpret the free-whisky plank. For purposes of interpretation it is useful.

WHILE Congressman Boutelle's amendment to the platform of the Chicago Convention, adopted Monday evening, does not go far enough in the way of repairing the blunder of the McKinley committee, it will be accepted as a fair expression of the sober, second thought of the assembled delegates, and as a sort of protest against the free-whisky plank, which was rushed through the convention so hastily and injudiciously. That the free-whisky plank is most offensive to the great mass of intelligent Republicans there can be no doubt. Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, a stalwart Republican, speaking on this subject Monday in connection with the nomination of Gen. Harrison, said: "I am for Harrison, although he was not my choice. The free-whisky plank in the platform was an egregious blunder, and the convention ought to reconsider it before adjourning." This expresses the views of nine-tenths of the Republicans of this section. The amendment of Mr. Boutelle will give Gen. Harrison an opportunity to construe the McKinley platform and harmonize it with the Boutelle amendment.

THE proposition to build an underground railroad system for this city offers a happy solution to a long vexed problem. The only reasonable hindrance to giving it an unqualified indorsement lies in the question, "Can it be made to pay?" There need be no doubt in regard to the possibility of doing the work, and in such a manner as shall render the route an acceptable one to many thousands of people who wish to travel each day between the central portions of the city and its suburbs. The introduction of electricity for power and illumination, with the use of elevators for transferring passengers to and from the street level, can be made to obviate all the objections that have been raised against the underground railway in London. Such a line would relieve the pressure of travel on present thoroughfares instead of forming the additional incumbrance threatened by either the street or alley line of elevated road, and if sunk so far below the surface as is proposed neither noise nor shaking would trouble the residents in the city overhead. The cost of construction is a matter for the engineers to decide upon, and then it must be left to the capitalists to say whether or not the scheme is pecuniarily practicable. For the great public, which wants cheap and rapid transit at a low cost and with the minimum of annoyance, there is but one side of the argument that has any weight. That side is the affirmative one.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "The great whisky manufacturers want the tax on their product retained, because it crushes out small competitors, and gives them a valuable monopoly of the business." Is it then to be inferred that the Republican Convention, in adopting McKinley's proposition to repeal the whisky tax, intended to make stills free, and allow anybody to engage in the whisky-producing business without restriction? Certainly there is no objection to freeing alcohol used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, if it can be done without promoting revenue frauds. But how can this be done unless the Government has officers to watch every pint of alcohol, and see how it is used—as a beverage, or in the arts, or for mechanical purposes? England releases the tax on methylated alcohol, which is unfit for use as a beverage, although suited to some other purposes. But a method has been discovered for freeing alcohol of methyl and restoring it to a potable state. How, then, will it be possible to take the tax off alcohol used in the arts and for mechanical purposes without opening the door at once for free whisky? If McKinley, Kelley, Burrows, Reed, and the others who framed the Republican platform know of a method by which the Government can tax alcohol used as a beverage and leave untaxed that used for other purposes without opening a wide door for fraud why don't they state it? If it cannot be done is it not a manifest fraud to put in a platform a declaration favoring such a policy? The wise men in Congress have been asked for the last dozen years to devise some method of effecting what the McKinley plank calls for, and the invariable reply has been that it is impracticable, and that if tried it would soon result in putting all whisky on the free list. The Democrats for four years have investigated the problem of making alcohol free for the arts and making it pay a tax when used as a beverage, but they have not yet worked it out.

## THE HARRISON ANCESTRY.

The name of Harrison summons up stirring reminiscences. Memory goes back 248 years, when his stout old regicidal ancestor, John Harrison, Major by the grace of God, one of the men who had kept his powder dry in Cromwell's army, appeared the morning of Dec. 17 before Hurst Castle, where Charles I. was a prisoner, and announced his errand to the agitated monarch—namely: that he had been commissioned to convey him to Windsor. Two days afterwards the King sets out, escorted by soldiers under command of the bluff trooper. He had been admonished that Harrison had been instructed to assassinate him, but, struck by his soldierly bearing—for the Harrison family from that day to this have been soldiers—the King frankly mentioned his suspicions, whereupon the trooper remarked that "he needed not to entertain any such imagination or apprehension; that the Parliament had too much honor and justice to cherish so foul an intention; and assured him that whatever the Parliament resolved to do would be public and in a way of justice, to which the world should be witness, and would never endure a thought of secret violence."

Harrison landed his prisoner safely in Windsor Castle. The 19th of January following he appeared once more with his troop and escorted the King in a coach with six horses to St. James' Palace, London, to await his trial, at which Harrison was present. Two years later, after the King's execution and Charles II.'s defeat at Worcester, he was one of the conference called by Cromwell at the house of the Speaker of Commons to effect a "settlement of the nation," and stated the object of the conference in the following words: "I think that which my Lord-General hath propounded is to advise as to a settlement both of our civil and spiritual liberties, and so, that the mercies which the Lord hath given unto us may not be cast away. How this may be done is the great question." Then came the conflict between Cromwell and the Parliament, and the former's sudden appearance in the midst with the intention of dissolving it. Harrison advised him to move with consideration, as the work was dangerous, but when he persisted and introduced his soldiers it was Harrison who forced the Speaker, Sir Henry Vane, from his stand and took away his mace. The Long Parliament was dissolved and the Little Parliament summoned. Meanwhile the religious enthusiasts had gained the ascendency and Harrison appeared at the head of the Anabaptists, bent upon establishing the Fifth Monarchy, with himself at the head, at the approach of which "the saints of Christ should alone reign in the earth." The Fifth Monarchy failed to materialize. Its would-be leader was already in the shadow of terrible retribution. In 1660 Charles II. came to the throne, and one of the first acts of the House of Commons was the decision that "all who had sate upon the trial should be tried for regicide." Twenty-five of them were dead, nineteen had fled, twenty-nine were brought to trial and all were convicted. Nineteen were imprisoned for life and ten were hanged, drawn, and quartered in the most revolting manner, among them the bluff old trooper Harrison, whose body, with the rest, was thrown into a pit.

It was an unhealthy time for regicides and their families, and the surviving Harrisons found their way to Virginia. They were active, energetic, and ambitious, and played an important part in that ancient Commonwealth, which embraced, until she surrendered her title to it, prior to the Ordinance of 1787, the Northwest Territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. The most conspicuous of these Harrisons, Benjamin, was born in Virginia in 1740, and occupied a prominent position in her politics. He began his career as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1764 and was soon one of its leaders. He was a member of the first Continental Congress. July 1, 1776, the order of the day was "the resolution respecting independency," and Congress went into Committee of the Whole. After a notable debate the committee rose and Harrison reported the resolution, but at the request of Rutledge action upon it was deferred until the next day. That day the resolution was passed, a committee was appointed to draw up the declaration, and among its signers stands the name of Benjamin Harrison. He presided over the House of Burgesses from 1777 to 1782 and then was chosen Governor of Virginia, to which position he was twice elected. He helped to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788 and died in harness, being a member of the State Legislature at the time of his demise.

It was a long step from the bluff old trooper of Cromwell to the signer of the Declaration of Independence. From the latter to the Presidential candidate it is shorter. There were but two Harrisons. One was William Henry, the third and younger son of the Governor, a soldier at 19, the Governor of the Territory of Indiana (Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana) in 1801, the hero of the Thames, the victor of Tecumseh and Van Buren, and President by the impetus of log-cabins, 'coonskins, and hard cider. If reminiscence can stir men's souls and blood will tell, his grandson will be the next President.

## WHAT BEAT GRESHAM.

The captious, envious *Inter-Ocean*, always ready to carp at THE TRIBUNE, says:

> No one can fail to see that THE TRIBUNE'S course was a great embarrassment to the Gresham candidacy. And it was a misfortune which, with his ideas of judicial propriety, Judge Gresham could not overcome. When representatives of protection wrote to him for his views on that subject he did not feel at liberty to reply, not from any hesitation to have his position understood, but because he had fully resolved in no event to take any part in the promotion of his own candidacy. Could he have reconciled the writing of a frank letter in avowal of his views with his sense of the proprieties of the bench the result might have been different. However that may be, he certainly found himself handicapped by free-trade support.

So far as known there was not a free-trade journal or free-trade politician in the United States that avowed an intention of supporting him. It was crooked corporations of the Jay Gould breed and the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies, which are striving to cheat the Government out of what they owe it, and the public-be-d—d kind of railroad influences, all combined, acting through their hired attorneys, who were delegates and lobbyists, that defeated him; and the cackling old hen well knows it. Had not Judge Gresham the powerful high-tariff support of the *Inter-Ocean*, and does it not boast of its vast influence as an organ of ultra protectionism? THE TRIBUNE never protessed to represent or even to define Judge Gresham's tariff views, except to say that he would unquestionably accept whatever the Chicago platform laid down on the subject, and that he had always undoubtedly held the general Republican sentiment on the protection question. The *I.-O.'s* complaint is a self-confession that its opinions and influence amount to nothing on the public mind, and that nobody regards what it says, on the tariff or anything else.

But the fact is that THE TRIBUNE'S shade of protectionism had nothing whatever to do with the action of the convention. If THE TRIBUNE had preached ultra protectionism as persistently and vociferously as the *I.-O.* itself the final result would have been exactly the same. No delegate doubted his "soundness," as it was called, on protection. Neither Harrison, nor Aiger, nor Allison, nor Sherman's tariff record is any better from the protection standpoint than Judge Gresham's, as avowed in his speech for Blaine and Logan in New York in 1884. The gabble about his tariff position is put forth merely to throw dust in the people's eyes to conceal the objections to his nomination, which had nothing whatever to do with protectionism. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, high-tariff advocate, gave this truthful statement during the convention of the forces and motives that were working to defeat Gresham's nomination:

> "A large portion, if not an actual majority, of the Republican voters of the country prefer Gresham to any other man mentioned. This preference is not openly and publicly manifested simply because the channels through which it could find formal utterance are in control of the politicians. These particular individuals, as a class, are not favorable to Gresham's candidacy. They would prefer to him any other man whose name has been conspicuously or conjoined for the nomination. The sturdy qualities of honesty, aggressiveness, and heroic and uncompromising devotion to the rights and privileges of the masses which characterize Gen. Gresham are the qualities which have won him the affection of the people and the hatred of the political and financial magnates. The Jay Goulds of the political cabal and caucus, as well as the Jay Goulds of the corporations, oppose Gresham.
>
> "The truth of both these statements is conclusively established by information received by us from Massachusetts, supplemented by our dispatches from Chicago. We have obtained evidence which proves beyond doubt that Gresham is the favorit of three out of every four Republicans of Massachusetts, yet Gresham is assured of receiving the vote of but one of the twenty-eight delegates of that State." The St. Louis paper thinks that "there is good reason for the assumption that the state of things existing in Massachusetts has a parallel in many other States."

The *Globe-Democrat* explains this anomalous state of things on the ground that "the channels through which this popular preference for Gresham could find formal utterance are in control of the politicians, who, as a class, are not favorable to his candidacy, but would prefer to him any other man whose name has been conspicuously coupled with the nomination, because the sturdy qualities of honesty, aggressiveness, and heroic and uncompromising devotion to the rights and privileges of the masses which characterize Gen. Gresham are the qualities which have won him the affection of the people and the hatred of the political and financial magnates."

## THE THREE PARTIES' TARIFF PLANKS.

It should be noted that whereas the St. Louis Democratic platform demands "a reduction of excessive tariff taxation" on the lines of Cleveland's "last earnest message to Congress," as interpreted by the Mills bill, and the Chicago Republican platform would maintain all present import duties except on articles of foreign production not luxuries, "the like of which cannot be produced at home," the Indianapolis Prohibition platform declares that "the burdens of taxation shall be *removed* from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life."

The proposition of the Prohibitionists practically means free trade. If the tariff is "removed from foods, clothing, and the other comforts and necessaries of life" there would remain only foreign wines, jewelry, laces, and a few other luxuries to be taxed. The practical application of the principles of the Prohibition platform would mean the removal of *all* duties on lumber, coal, iron, sugar, clothing, wool, woolens, blankets, salt, silk, implements, machinery, glass, pottery, etc. These are all comprehended among articles of food, clothing, or the comforts and necessaries of life. Of the 220 millions raised annually by the present tariff tax the Prohibitionists virtually propose to wipe out at the least 180 millions, leaving only about 40 millions to be raised by import duties to meet the expenses of the Government.

The position of the Chicago platform-makers is that all of the present tariff rates should be maintained for purposes of protection of various business interests and incidentally to raise a Government revenue. That of the St. Louis platform-makers is that the tariff should be imposed for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, with incidental protection. That of the Prohibitionists is that the import duties should be on a few luxuries only, in order to exclude them, and not to protect the home manufacture, and that the money to meet the expenses of the Government shall be raised by an onerous domestic tax on the lands, lots, houses, improvements, incomes, manufactures, securities, etc., of the American people, as there would be no other way of raising enough revenue.

It must be remembered in this connection, also, that the Prohibitionists would not only do away with tariff duties for the support of Government, but with the internal revenue taxes as well. They declare for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the Public Treasury of the $30,000,000 of tobacco taxes and the $88,000,000 of liquor taxes which contribute annually one-third to the support of the Government. They would abolish further the revenue derived by municipalities from tobacconist shop and saloon licenses, amounting annually to 100 millions in all the States. Additional domestic taxes on real and personal property would have to be imposed to meet the large deficit thus created.

The Prohibitionists would not even wait until there was a reasonable chance of giving effect to their prohibitive principles before abolishing the internal revenue and the license systems. They would "immediately abolish" them and take their chances on securing the adoption of a prohibitory constitutional amendment within the next twenty or fifty years.

The Chicago platform-makers would first modify the internal revenue system so as to bring the revenue of the Government derived from that source and the import duties as they now exist within the needs of the Government. The repeal of the system they would not recommend except in case the import duties should more than meet all the needs of government. The Democrats in part adopt this program. They would reduce the internal revenue tax on tobacco and the import duties, but not, they say, below the limit of reasonable protection.

The method of taxation proposed by the Prohibitionists is undoubtedly the most repugnant to the sense and sentiments of the American people. It would be most oppressive, as it would require the levying of an enormous direct National tax and heavy additional direct taxes for municipal purposes. The Prohibitionists' scheme would result in the unrestricted and unrestrained use of cheap whisky, with all its demoralising and debasing influences, as its price would be reduced from $1.25 down to 25 cents a gallon. There is logic of purpose in the tariff and internal revenue planks of the Chicago and St. Louis platform-makers, but the Indianapolis platform-makers gave full rein to the wildest form of sentimental crankism.

## HARRISON AND THE OLD WHIGS.

On hearing of Gen. Harrison's nomination Monday Mr. Blaine sent him this congratulatory dispatch:

> LINLITHGOW, June 25.—*Gen. Ben Harrison, Indianapolis:* I congratulate you most heartily upon the result of the National Convention. Your candidacy will recall the triumphant enthusiasm and assume the victorious conclusion which followed your grandfather's nomination in 1840. Your election will seal our industrial independence as the declaration of '76, which bears the honored name of your great-grandfather, sealed our political independence.
>
> JAMES G. BLAINE.

It is not improbable that reminiscent influences may exert a considerable effect on the coming campaign, owing to the peculiar recollections associated in the minds of a multitude of voters with the name of Harrison and the famous campaign of 1840. Every native-born citizen over 60 can remember vividly that extraordinary outburst; all over 69 participated in it as voters for or against Old Tippecanoe. It was a campaign that aroused the enthusiasm of boys and girls as well as of men and women, and all who had reached the age of 12 when they passed through the scenes of 1840, and who are still living, must recall that eventful year and find some magic in the name of Harrison. A multitude of people who participated in the 1840 campaign still survive, and they and their descendants constitute the main body of the American people. In innumerable homes the incidents of 1840 will be recalled, and there is ground for the belief that the recital will not tend to prejudice the Republican party or the Republican candidate.

Gen. William Henry Harrison was nominated, supported, and elected to the Presidency in 1840 in consequence of a tremendous outburst and protest against the consequences of State-Sovereignty Bourbonism. Calhounism ruled the Democratic party and had subjected the country to grievous evils. Under Jackson the Democracy had attacked and finally under Van Buren had broken down the United States Bank, and that well-based and reliable institution had given place to hundreds of wildcat State banks issuing notes without security or limit and inflating the currency beyond the bounds of safety, and when they burst, as nearly all did, they scattered ruin around them. A sliding-scale system of tariff reduction had been adopted, so that merchants and manufacturers were kept doing business on a constantly falling market for several years, with destructive results. Expenditures for river and harbor improvements were stopped. The successful efforts of the Democracy in denationalising the Federal Government and weakening National authority in deference to the State-supremacy doctrine led to the panic of 1837 and the ensuing years of almost universal distress. The destruction of a sound National currency and the issuance of irredeemable blue-pup and red-dog State bank notes debauched the credit system, caused the people to overwhelm themselves with debt, and produced general distress. The cessation of expenditures for internal improvements and the foolish method of tariff reduction contributed heavily in bringing about the panic of 1837. Bankrupts swarmed on every side, and the principal activity was with Sheriffs, constables, and United States Marshals levying on the property of debtors. Thousands of Western farmers saved their farms only because nobody could be found with money enough to pay the appraisement price at forced sale.

Brought to face the consequences of its wretched blundering and stupid Bourbonism, the iron-willed old Democracy refused to yield one iota. It would do nothing to re-establish a sound National currency, nothing to put the tariff back to a fairly protective level, nothing to improve the rivers and harbors. If the people wanted a currency they must look to the States; if they wanted protection against imports they must ask it from some other authority than the Federal Government; and if they wanted river and harbor improvements they must get them from the States or the cities on the seaboard. Even in the teeth of general distress the Democracy would not abate one degree its Nation-hating State-supremacy dogma. Angered by this stubborn, stupid Bourbonism the Whigs declared for a protective tariff, internal improvements, a sound National currency, and a National bankrupt law.

Taking the reaction against State-rights Bourbonism at its flood the Whigs asked only for the most available candidate and found him in Gen. Harrison of Ohio, the old Indian fighter of the West—the conqueror of Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of the Thames. It was Harrison who, when leading his troops against the Indians and the British, had said: "The General entreats his brave troops to remember that they are sons of sires whose fame is immortal." Harrison was the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, himself a brave and patriotic soldier, and the circumstances of his life on the Western frontier struck the popular fancy. Log cabins, coonskin caps, and barrels filled with hard cider became the emblems of the campaign. Van Buren, or "Little Matty" as he was called, Harrison's rival, was derided as a silk stocking, an Eastern aristocrat—one who had golden spoons on the tables in the White House. As the campaign went on business was virtually suspended, and the people gave themselves up to marching, pole-raising, cider-drinking, holding barbecues and mass-meetings, and singing campaign songs. Everywhere the doggerel was heard after the Maine election in September:

> O, have you heard the news from Maine,
> How she went hell-bent
> For Governor Kent,
> And Tippecanoe and Tyler too?

Tens of thousands of old Whigs now living in the South believe as firmly as they did in 1840 in a protective tariff, a National currency, and a system of internal improvements. It was the slavery question alone that took them back to the Democratic party and kept them there. With that issue gone why shouldn't they respond to the issues of 1840 with another Harrison for a leader? many are asking. Well-informed politicians claim that there is a good chance to revive the old Whig sentiment in some of the Southern States this year. Sentiment often goes a great ways in politics, and it would not be surprising if 1840 should prove to have a considerable bearing on 1888.

## THE OVERCROWDED PROFESSIONS.

On his way to the convention that versatile and accomplished American, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, tarried at Syracuse long enough to deliver an academic address to the graduating class of a medical college. As is his wont, he spoke tersely, concisely, and pungently. He told the young men that the professions are crowded with incompetents. He knows ministers who ought to be palace-car conductors, lawyers who ought to be drummers, and doctors who ought to be in the factory or on the farm. We now have one doctor for every 300 inhabitants. He did not know how many of those coming into the professions are going to make a living in them. "The competitions of modern life have become so keen that there are no opportunities for the lame and the lazy. The first must find their proper pursuits and the second must work or go to the wall."

No one can deny the truth of these assertions of fact, or the wisdom of the implied rebuke upon the overcrowding of the two professions of law and medicine. Two ways are open for the correction of the evil. The first is the raising of the standard of admission in law schools and medical colleges, and the demand by the State of a higher test for license either to practice at the bar or to smooth the way to the grave. The medical profession itself is chiefly to blame for the excess of the doctors. It has founded all over the United States mushroom colleges, in which a diploma is procurable by illiteracy after little more than one year of pretended study. This statement, which appears extravagant on its face, medical practitioners must confess rigorously truthful. The profession of medicine has ceased to be "liberal." The term has lost its primary significance. It was originally the designation of a freeman; it referred at its birth in our language to those learned and refining studies which distinguish a gentleman—a man of gentle and kind manners and of pure morals—from the low and rude churl who, under the serf systems of olden times, was not only illiterate, but brutal.

In the European countries a liberal education in the original sense is still a prerequisit for both medicine and the bar. With us the profession of the law continues to demand scholastic training much higher than that indispensable for admission to the profession of medicine. Men and women are now received in American medical colleges without any serious inquiry into their preparatory education. They are still dabblers in Latin and Greek, for the terminology of the drug store remains in those languages. But no examination is required in either. They are not subjected even to an examination in their own language, and the manuscripts which doctors often send to Coroners and newspaper offices would discredit the primary village school. There have been repeated efforts to purge the medical profession of illiteracy and charlatanism high up in its ranks. The efforts, however well meant, cannot succeed until the corrective is applied at the gate of the medical college.

A second method of diminishing the evils accruing to the country by the overcrowding of these callings is the encouragement of the higher branches of artisanship. The country needs architects, civil engineers, and artists far more than lawyers or doctors, of whom there is a surplus. Architects, engineers, and artists are not altogether a manufactured product. There must be native talent to make special education profitable. If the artisan occupations of the higher kind were more respected a large proportion of our young men would seek them; and their environment would develop the special talent out of which artists and architects are produced. There are tens of thousands of workers in wood and stone, in designing and decorating, earning better wages today than many lawyers and doctors. The former are nearly all foreigners. The latter are nearly all natives.

Our education system is in grave need of reform in the direction of suppressing the evils of the overcrowded professions; and the reforms must originate in the public schools and find their enforcement in an enlightened public opinion. There must be more education of the hand and the eye, of the constructive and creative faculties; and the standard of admission into medical and law schools should be so hightened and specialized that fewer will go into them and more into the artisan occupations.

THE Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy Department has collected, arranged, and compared all the reports that have been received in regard to the great blizzard of last March. It has produced a number of carefully-prepared maps and charts for the purpose of illustrating the course and extent of the storm. The reading public will soon know all about the visitation, the only disadvantage being that the desired information comes nearly four months after the fact instead of a few hours beforehand. The people of the United States are paying out some $900,000 per year for the maintenance of a weather bureau, which was established with the ostensible object of letting folks know of the existence of a storm a little in advance of its arrival. The blizzard of last March was not predicted. Though now admitted to have been the most severe storm experienced in this country since it was first inhabited by white men, the sentinels on the watch tower utterly failed to recognize it till after it had swept over a large area. To slightly change the language of a well-known proverb, an ounce of prevention would have been worth more than several tons of statistics carefully gathered after the storm cloud passed.

THE junior Democratic organ of Chicago is still determined to crush Blaine.

IT must have been the presence of several hundred thousand visitors from more torrid climes that made Chicago unusually warm during the convention. No sooner had these visitors left for home than the mercury fell 25 degrees.

INGERSOLL wanted two Union soldiers on the ticket. The convention met him half-way. In point of Union soldiers the Republican ticket is a clean 50 per cent better than the Democratic, unless the bravery of Cleveland's substitute is to be imputed to Mr. Cleveland himself.

> You ask whence comes our candidate?
> Our answer is to you
> He comes from Indiana,
> And his name is "Tippecanoe"
> Harrison!

"SIR," indignantly exclaimed the honorable member from Skedunk, who had become involved in a personal controversy with his neighbor, the General Passenger Agent of the L. X. L. Railway, "I have traveled free on your road for twelve years, but I can accept no favors from you hereafter. Here is my pass, sir."

"Colonel," replied the railway official, pale with apprehension, "quarrel with me if you will, but for heaven's sake don't withdraw your patronage from the L. X. L.!"

GEN. ALGER'S candidacy has been productive of at least this result: The people have learned that there is nothing the matter with him—that he's all right, and that his name is pronounced Awjer.

IT is unfair to charge the sudden drop in the temperature at Chicago to the nomination of Gen. Harrison. Does anybody suppose there would have been a freeze-up if the nominee had been John Sherman?

YOU were right in your prophecy, Gov. Foraker. The convention did nominate a gentleman.

EDMUNDS to Sherman: Come, John, I've been waiting for you a long time. There is room in this cave for just one more.

CHICAGO man (showing convention guest about the city)—The convention's over now and you can begin to enjoy yourself. By the way, let's have a milk shake.

Guest (delegate from Iowa)—Is it a cold drink?

Chicago man—Yes; ice-cold.

Guest (with pained look)—I don't think I'd like it. Got a cold shake at the convention this afternoon.

ILLINOIS is still proud of her adopted son.

"THAT ticket gives us a fighting chance in New York," said the Republican.

"It gives us a fighting Morton, and he's better than a fighting Chance," said the other Republican, "if I know anything of the two men."

FURNITURE dealer (insinuatingly)—If it's rocking-chairs you're looking for, mum, here is one I can recommend. It's large, wide, and strong. It will never break down and never creak, no matter how much weight there is in it. You can have it, miss, for——

Customer (interrupting)—I'm not a miss, sir. I am a married woman.

Furniture dealer (apologetically)—Beg pardon, mum. Here's a nice, slender little chair I'll sell you for $4.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE pronounces the free-whisky plank a "frightful blunder." The Republican papers of prohibition Kansas, however, think it is all right.—*Kansas City Times.*

Why do they think it is all right? Is it because there is a similar but much stronger free-whisky plank in the Prohibition platform?

WITHOUT doubt the most popular plank of the Republican platform is that which declares for one-cent postage for letters weighing one ounce or less.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Some men are born great, and some live in pivotal States.—*Boston Herald.*

"Silence is the severest criticism," but most wives don't seem to know it.—*Somerville Gazette.*

Any fool can ask conundrums, but it takes a wise man not to try to answer them.—*Somerville Journal.*

"What's to be done today, Harry?" "Nothing." "Aw—good scheme. I'll do some too."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Loafer, '89—"For heaven's sake, Jack, what's the matter?" Goesay, '88—"Confound it all. I've gone and upset my flask all over my temperance thesis."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Some one says that brunets get husbands quicker than blondes. This does not coincide with the general opinion that light-headed women have the best chance in the matrimonial market.—*Boston Gazette.*

"I understand," said a fourth-class creditor, "that Closecut has several large debts of honor, also." "Yes," said the preferred creditor, "but they will prove dead losses; he has nothing to pay them with."—*Burdette.*

Husband—"No meat for dinner today? Why? Didn't you telephone to the butcher to send up that roast we agreed upon this morning?" Wife—"No, dear; I'm sorry. But the fact is I was studying my memory lesson and forgot all about it."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Anxious mother to high-school girl, right after examination—Well, Carrie, did you get through? Carrie—Get through? No, ma'am! Dressmaker says I must be back at 2 o'clock, and again at 7. O, dear! I'm afraid that skirt isn't going to hang right, after all.—*Boston Courier.*

"I am going to have some new lithographs," remarked the greatest American actress. "Ah," replied her unsophisticated friend, "you have been sitting for a new photograph, then?" "No, indeed," replied the greatest American actress. "I have just found one I sat for twenty-two years ago."—*Burdette.*

Well, here's another poet got 'em. Madison Cawein wants to "Die kissing and not know it." Well, Madison, if you go at it in the right way you may have your wish gratified. You just kiss the wife of the right man—that is, the wrong man—and let him catch you at it, and you'll die before you know it, unless we're mistaken in the man.—*Burdette.*

Mrs. Blunt—I can't abide that Smith woman; I believe I actually hate her. Mr. Goode—But, my dear Mrs. Blunt, you ought not to feel so. Doesn't the Bible tell us to love our enemies? Oh, yes, it is very well to say love your enemies; but how can one love them when one's enemies happen to be one's dearest friends?"—*Boston Transcript.*

## PERSONALS.

Count Anton Apponzi pocketed $300,000 by winning the Austrian Derby.

Col. Ingersoll has prepared and will shortly deliver a lecture on "What Has Christianity Done for Women?"

Private Secretary Lamont, it is now said, will remain in his present position. The President would almost as soon think of getting a divorce from Mrs. Cleveland as from Daniel.

Count Tolstoi has published the first volume of the correspondence of Peter the Great. There will be ten large volumes, containing upward of 20,000 letters, which have been gathered from archives all over Europe.

Paul Rajon, the celebrated etcher, died in his country seat at Anvers-sur-Oise two weeks ago. He had just returned from a successful trip in America, where he had etched many portraits, including that of Mrs. Cleveland.

The Prince of Wales is, as a rule, one of the best-dressed men in England, but he is this summer criticised for wearing at the races a dreadful snuff-colored suit and low hat. His form is too portly and his back too broad for such freaks.

Count Maurice Esterhazy has been put under guardianship to check his mad extravagance. He owns, free and clear of incumbrances, more than 200,000 acres of land in Hungary, and can travel in a straight line more than fifty miles without quitting his estate.

Charley Lee, better known as "Whistling Charley," who died in Cincinnati the other day, was one of the odd characters of that city. Although 86 years old, he pushed his handcart around almost to the day of his death, and his shrill whistle could be heard for a block.

A. W. Longfellow, brother of the late poet, is a prominent figure in Portland, Me. He closely resembles his famous brother, both in manner and person. He is nearly 70 years of age. He is described as a great literary student, spending a large part of his time in his study.

Benjamin Harrison, the Republican Presidential candidate, will spend a few weeks this summer at Deer Park, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as he has done for the last eight years. He is a warm personal friend of the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, who has a cottage at Deer Park.

Dr. Charles F. Underhill, formerly Coroner and one of the most eminent physicians of Cincinnati, is a complete mental and physical wreck from the cocaine habit. He was the first to introduce the drug into his practice and the first to call attention to its use. Separated from his family, a pauper and maniac, he awaits in hospital the only possible release, death.

Andrew Carnegie tells a correspondent that all the men of his coaching party have their initials stamped in their big white hats to tell them apart, save Mr. Blaine. He recognizes his bat by four straight marks made inside it with a pencil, and gives as a reason for not putting in his initial his unwillingness to afford any one an opportunity to accuse him of having any sort of bee in his bonnet.

As a result of the recent Prohibition movement the Rev. L. B. Haynes has been forced to retire from the faculty of the Columbia (S. C.) Female College, an institution under the control of the Southern Methodist Church. Mr. Haynes holds extreme views on prohibition, is a strong advocate of woman suffrage, and is in favor of a third-party movement. There was apprehension lest his opinions should cause the withdrawal of the students.

Mr. Petrie, the explorer of the Fayum, has discovered "a splendid fragment of the Second Book of the Iliad, written on papyrus in the finest Greek hand, before the rounded uncial or cursive scripts came into use. This precious document was found rolled up under the head of a mummy which was buried simply in the sand, without the protection of a tomb. It measures apparently from three and a half to four feet in length. The date of the manuscript is about the second or third century."

It is dangerous business to attempt to pass yourself off as another person, particularly when that person is known to fame. It is related of a Baltimore man who was connected with a large London firm that while traveling in England he staid at a country inn and registered "Baltimore, London." Instantly he was the object of the greatest politeness from attendants of every kind. He was shown to the most elegant apartments the house provided, and whenever he made his appearance servants were at hand to proffer their most willing services. News that Lord Baltimore had arrived spread quickly through the town, and soon the man from Maryland was deluged with cards and invitations from prominent society people. To receive visitors or to accept invitations would have been to reveal his trick; so he shut himself in his room, and the outside world saw nothing of him. After playing the Lord for two days and paying about $150 for it in hotel bills the man from Baltimore continued his journey, and did not repeat the experiment.

A few days ago a discussion was going on in the presence of Mrs. Langtry with reference to the costumes used by Mrs. James Brown Potter in the rôle of Pauline. Somebody asserted that, while the costumes were fine, Mrs. Potter did not wear them to advantage. "That is so," remarked the Jersey Lily. "Mrs. Potter leaves unbuttoned the button which should be fastened and buttons that which should be left unbuttoned." This epigrammatic statement met with instant applause. The late Emperor William of Germany once said that it is the button left unbuttoned which ruins an army.

## THE CANDIDATE.

Elkhart (Ind.) *Review:* Indiana has been granted the man whom she has honored in the past, and whom she still loves with a reverence that augurs a vast majority in his favor in November.

South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune:* For the first time in its history Indiana is honored by a great political party with a Presidential nomination, and in selecting Gen. Harr

# SUSTAINING MR. BALFOUR.

## MR. MORLEY'S RESOLUTION LOST BY A DECISIVE MAJORITY.

**The English House of Commons Refuses to Criticise the Administration of the Crimes Act—The Vote Was 366 to 273 —Supposed Loss of a Vessel Off the Cape of Good Hope with All Hands and the Passengers.**

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, June 26.—It the Nationalist party felt that the debate went against them yesterday they were determined to score heavily tonight. Their big guns were brought into play at an early hour and it cannot be denied that they produced considerable commotion. William O'Brien is now about the most effective speaker in the Parnellite ranks. There is more passion and fire in him than in Parnell or Sexton and more sustained declamatory force than in John Dillon. It is said by those who know best that scarcely any man is now so powerful in Ireland. At any rate when he rose this afternoon to address the House he was received with a great outburst of cheering, and it was some moments before a word he uttered could be heard. He began in a calm, measured tone, but had not proceeded far before a great change passed over him. The river soon overflowed its banks. Col. Saunderson's speech of last night was dismissed with a few half-contemptuous words and a solemn reminder that, whatever it may have been in the past, government in Ireland is now no laughing matter. Then the storm burst on T. Russell's devoted head. Mr. O'Brien referred to the use which Russell had made last night of the boycotting of Norah Fitzmaurice. He could not help thinking, he exclaimed, in a voice which thrilled with emotion and sent an involuntary thrill through the house, how many thousands of Norah Fitzmaurices had been flung out into the gutter to die or to meet a still worse fate in the streets of New York and other American cities by the landlords of Ireland. Prolonged cheering greeted this sentence, uttered with gleaming eyes and pallid face, the speaker himself evidently being under the strongest excitement. He was trembling all over, some one told me who sat near him, and "we could all see and feel the profound earnestness of the man." Onward he went, fascinating his own friends and compelling a reluctant tribute of admiration from the Tory benches, where at least unbroken silence prevailed. Mr. Gladstone bent forward, listening eagerly to every word, and Harcourt condescended to lend an attentive ear. From point to point O'Brien advanced until he came to Rome, and there the instinct of the audience suggested that he was on exceedingly dangerous ground. He spoke of the Government skulking over to Rome to get its arm reinforced by the Holy Inquisition, for thus he styled the Vatican. His Irish friends cheered, but I fancy they were relieved when he made a sudden return from Rome. Then he discharged a cloud of poisoned arrows at Lord Massarene, denouncing him, as he declared Sir Redvers Buller had gone, as a profligate, drunken sot. "These be your gods, O Israel!" he exclaimed in a bitter tone. "These are the men you delight to honor while you put a felon's garb on John Dillon." Again a burst of cheering compelled him to pause. He defended the plan of campaign and a tempest of wrath seemed to fall on the heads of its assailants. Finally he made another savage lunge at the Liberal-Unionists. The Government, he said, would not be beaten. The Liberal-Unionists and—[T. W. Russell—Hear, hear!] He cheered a little too soon. O'Brien went on to say that the Liberal-Unionists were living in a condemned cell, and they would naturally vote now for the abolition of capital punishment, or at least for a postponement of the fatal day. A glowing peroration declaring Ireland's faith in her cause brought to a conclusion one of the most magnificent pieces of declamation to which I have ever listened.

Mr. Chaplin, the representative of the Tory agricultural interests, followed a long way off. It was like a country wagon jolting along after an express-train had just flashed past. The House speedily thinned and remained half empty till Mr. Gladstone rose, when another dramatic scene occurred. Chaplin had leveled some heavy and awkward sarcasms at the Liberal veteran on account of his age. They seemed to be in abominable taste, but that, perhaps, is Chaplin's affair.

Mr. Gladstone thought proper to alude to them, and he did so in a way which Chaplin is not likely to forget. He said that undoubtedly he felt in some respects the encroachments of age, but hoped that for a little while yet—[here a wild burst of cheering stopped him, and he stood at the table, grave and dignified in manner, yet confronting his antagonist with all the courage of youth]. I shall be able for a little while, I hope, he went on, with withering scorn in his looks and voice, to cope with antagonists of the calibre of the right honorable gentlemen. It is needless to say with what laughter and cheers this thoroughly parliamentary yet scathing retort was received by the House. Nor was the laugh by any means confined to the Liberal benches. This wonderful old man then continued for over an hour and a half, analyzing evidence, discussing decisions of courts, pulling resident magistrates to pieces, calling Balfour and Goschen sharply to account for what they have said or done. The atmosphere was excessively oppressive, torrents of rain were falling outside, but no fresh puff of air came in through the open windows. The heat seemed to try Mr. Gladstone heavily, and it is marvelous that he was able to pursue his argument to the end. He wiped the perspiration from his head till his handkerchief got rolled up into a wet ball, but he never lost his grip on the case he was presenting to the House, and showed no sign of that failing memory with which Chaplin had so ungenerously reproached him. At last he sat down, everybody feeling relieved that so great an effort had come successfully to an end. Then, indeed, there was a rush out of the House, and a member who rose to carry on the debate was left like a "voice crying out in the wilderness."

Before 10 o'clock Mr. Balfour began a speech which was destined to be of an enormous length, and which was by no means a lucid exposition of his case. His warmest admirers were obliged to admit that he was diffuse and rambling to an almost unexampled degree. The hands of the clock moved around toward 12, and he was still wandering on in a somewhat aimless way. He was a good deal interrupted by the Nationalists, and the Speaker had to interpose in an emphatic manner. It must be confessed that the story became a little wearisome.

The appearance of Mr. Sexton on the scene was hailed with shouts of joy by his party. His sarcasms flew out in showers, and greatly delighted all on his own side even if they were not much relished on the other. The House was densely packed. Every corridor was crowded, many members being unable to get into the chamber itself.

At last, after much excitement and high feeling, the division was taken, and the numbers were declared to be for the motion 273; against, 366; majority, 93.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

## FROM GERMANY.

**Bismarck Taking the Oath of Allegiance to the New Ruler.**

BERLIN, June 26.—The Prussian Ministers took the oath of allegiance before the King at the palace at noon today.

The *North German Gazette* states that the *Pother Lloyd* published an article criticising Emperor William's proclamation to his people in a very offensive manner.

It is understood that the speech from the throne in the Prussian Diet will recognize the equality before the law of all religious creeds. The Polish members intend to move an amendment demanding the preservation of their historical rights.

The *North German Gazette*, alluding to the published interview had with Dr. Mackenzie at The Hague in which the doctor admitted having concealed his knowledge of the cancerous nature of the late Emperor's malady in order to prevent a Regency, says: "The statement that Emperor Frederick or his consort in their own interests desired to rule even for a short time is untrue. Emperor Frederick, who had the highest conceivable sense of the duties imposed upon him by his imperial dignity, would not have assumed the government of the country if he were proved to be incurably affected with cancer. Among those who might eventually have been called upon to approach Emperor Frederick on the subject there was none wanting in determination to broach the subject. According to his own statement Dr. Mackenzie considered it his principal task to play a political rôle. An important English physician holding Radical views in politics has the presumption to act the part of Privy Councilor and exercise a decisive influence upon the German nation. Dr. Mackenzie's statement calls for an explanation."

The King of Saxony and other royalties today took leave of the Dowager Empress Victoria. Prince Alfred, the eldest son of the Duke of Edinburg, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Sixth Thuringian Regiment. The appointment of Herr Achnbach, President of the Province of Bandenburg, as Minister of the Interior, is considered certain. Emperor William will signalize his accession to the throne by the bestowal of several titles of nobility.

## INDORSING THE EMPEROR.

**The German Reichstag Votes the Reply to the Address.**

BERLIN, June 26.—Prince Bismarck and many members of the Federal Council were present in the Reichstag at the opening of today's session. The President read the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It cordially approved the Emperor's declarations, thanks him for his unselfish devotion to the common weal, and expresses confidence that under Emperor William II. and the Federal Governments the peace that has firmly united the German people will not be disturbed. The address was adopted unanimously, and the President was instructed to present it to the Emperor. Herr von Boetticher, Minister for the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor, read a message closing the session of the Reichstag. Three cheers were given for the Emperor before the members dispersed.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

**A Ship with All Hands Goes Down Near the Cape of Good Hope.**

LONDON, June 26.—A vessel, supposed to have been an emigrant ship, foundered in a storm off the Cape of Good Hope June 4. All hands were lost.

The Lloyds scout the idea that the vessel was an emigrant ship. They believe that she was a cooly ship bound from Calcutta to Demarara.

**Resisting Eviction.**

DUBLIN, June 26.—A farmer named Mooney, living near Rathdrum, was evicted today by 100 constables and seven emergency men, directed by a magistrate. Mooney had barricaded his house, and, with the assistance of friends, offered a fierce resistance, throwing porridge and missiles of all kinds at the evicting force. Ten arrests were made.

**Leo on Liberalism.**

ROME, June 26.—The *Osservatore Romano* publishes the Pope's encyclical on liberalism. It is a lengthy document. The Pope classifies the subject under two heads, Ancient and Modern, and condemns the latter as being in opposition to that practiced by Christ.

**Cable Notes.**

The Continental and English press unite in praise of the pacific tenor of the Emperor's speech.

A jury in Paris acquitted M. Habert, who was charged with killing M. Dupuis in a duel. The four seconds were also acquitted.

Edward Joseph Kennedy, Nationalist member of Parliament for the South Division of Sligo, has announced his intention to resign his seat. He will be succeeded by Barrister Leamy.

## THE THEATRES.

"The Cavalier" is sufficiently romantic in tone, dashing in action, and extravagant in plot to make an excellent opera; indeed, its material tendency is shown in several ebullitions of song. It is a one-part piay, originally written for the great character actor Lemaitre, and its success depends upon the brilliancy with which the pivotal part is played. The drama belongs to the ultra-romantic school founded by Hugo, but it was planned less to enforce the protest against classicism than to afford the principal actor an opportunity for a tour-de-force in kaleidescopic characterization. The Cavalier who is the hero is at one moment the ornament of the court of ante-revolutionary France; at another an amateur detective assuming a variety of disguises almost as bewildering to the spectators as they are to conspirators and villains. Mr. Henry Lee, who attempts the exacting rôle, appears in one scene as a lackey, in another as an octogenarian, again as a street beggar, and again as a pompous Spanish nobleman. Where breadth of characterization is necessary he is successful, his portrayal being vivid and graphic. It is as the Cavalier in proper person that he is found wanting, his assumption having the tone of insincerity and the coloring of masquerade. It should be remembered, perhaps, that the part is one with which any actor might find himself overburdened. Some external faults of execution, however, might easily be corrected. In the Bastile scene, for instance, there are two chairs and a table, and there is no reason why the gallant courtier should perch himself upon the table while the lady who is present occupies only one of the seats. Again, for the personages to step outside the frame of the cell is as incongruous as if the figures of a picture should take it upon themselves to exceed the limits of the canvas. If the play depends entirely upon the principal character it goes without saying that it is almost devoid of feminine interest. The women are shadowy figures, indiscreet and uninteresting. The exceedingly ingenuous maiden who is preternaturally guileless is a product of Latin civilization. Eglantine, therefore, does not win from an American audience the sympathy that would go out to her from her own countrymen. The construction of the play, old-fashioned as it is, shows the ingenuity of its distinguished author, and were the title rôle played by a Fechter or a Lemaitre there could be little doubt of its effectiveness in performance. It possesses many fine elements of dramatic surprise and a few striking climaxes, and with a brushing up of its sentiment and comedy it should prove as popular as "The Duke's Motto" and other dramas of that class. The company was not seen to the best advantage, the members being unnecessarily subordinated. Mr. Henley was not an ideal Regent in appearance, but acted with his usual positiveness, which is always relished by the audience. The actreses were Miss Seligman, Mrs. Barrymore, and Miss Jessie Stewart. It was the first appearance in Chicago of the last-named, who is a native of this city. The little that fell to her was excellently done. The work of the remainder of the cast was satisfactory, although among actors of such experience more care in the matter of picturesque costume might be expected. Mr. Lee in this respect left nothing to be desired.

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The Mather-Hill case is on trial in New York. The only dramatic episode in the hearing the first day was during the examination of Miss Mather:

"Why did you discharge Mrs. Sol Smith from the company while in Kansas City?" asked Mr. Hill's counsel.

"Because she said 'Pooh!' to me."

"How old a woman is she?"

"I don't know."

"Is she older than you?"

"I don't know."

"Is she in court?"

"Yes," exclaimed a stout matron, rising in the back of the room; "I'm the lady."

All eyes were upon her as she looked daggers at the actress upon the stand. She maintained her warlike attitude for about half a minute, and then resumed her seat.

The celebrated Eighth Regiment Mexican Military Band closes its engagement at the Haymarket Theatre at the end of the present week. The organization, under direction of Capt. Payen, does excellent work. The répertoire is, of course, largely Mexican or Spanish, with an occasional French piece. The band visited the Auditorium yesterday, having been invited by the National Committee to play at the convention, but was denied admission by Gen. Fitz-Simons, and departed after playing a couple of selections in front of the building.

"Standing-room only" was the sign at Hooley's last night, where "The Corsair" continues its prosperous cruise. At the Chicago Opera-House, which prides itself on furnishing its patrons breezes that are wafted over tons of ice, there was a hospitable fire blazing in the lobby. Here, as at Hooley's, the crowd was overflowing.

The attendance at the Chicago Opera-House continues to be large. Mlle. Dorst and M. Oreste, the celebrated character dancers, made their appearance in "The Crystal Slipper" Monday night. The spectators greeted these clever dancers with considerable enthusiasm, and their new dance, "Piffaroire," had to be repeated.

Children's parties at the matinées of "The Crystal Slipper" are becoming popular. Four matinée performances of the piece have already been given, and each has been largely attended by the little ones.

Miss Jessie Villers, the Mardi Gras of "The Crystal Slipper," sprained an ankle a few nights ago. Though at considerable personal inconvenience she has kept on with her part.

Armond Buisseret, leader of the Grand Opera-House orchestra, has just engaged for his orchestra from the Grand Opera-House, Paris, M. Kungelly, a celebrated 'cello player. M. Kungelly's engagement will commence with the opening of "A Noble Rogue," and a feature will be made of his solos.

Stage-Manager Daly of "The Crystal Slipper" is having a good deal of trouble with the ponies which make such a hit at each performance of the piece. For several days "Fanny D" has had a cough and she was laid off. Her understudy from a North-Side barn took her part, and did it acceptably.

Mr. Richard Mansfield did a graceful thing last week in New York. The heat was so appalling that he closed up the Madison Square Theatre afternoon and evening of Saturday, paid salaries in full, and told the members of his company to go into the country and enjoy themselves over Sunday.

Vengeance comes to those who wait. In the theatre on any warm night one may see the women's view of the stage obstructed by the fans of the manly fanners. It is exquisit and timely retribution.

**Shortage of a Democratic Official.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Greenfield says: The decision of the Supreme Court last week fully settled the title of the Auditorship of Hancock County to be with James Mitchell, the Republican contestee. This gave James Mannix, the Democratic incumbent, no further opportunity for delay. The County Commissioners, Democrats, aware of crookedness in the school fund money, notified a number of men who had paid off mortgages to come in, and it was found that Mannix was short $1,346. His bondsmen were notified, and Friday they paid $100,000 which had been paid by Treasurer Fort to William McBane, attorney for Mannix, on the order of Mannix. Without mortgage fund, on the advice of the attorneys, refused to pay more of the shortage. Friday Mannix disappeared. Certain of his friends give it out that he is out looking for a location. Yesterday the office was turned over to James Mitchell, Republican Auditor, who will have three years and four months yet to serve. The Republicans of Hancock are jubilant over their victory in the Auditorship contest.

**They Ate Poisoned Food.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 26.—This morning, near this city, a colored man named George Deans, his three little children, and another child named Annie Godfrey, ate breakfast, and soon afterwards all were violently taken sick. Physicians were summoned, who came to the conclusion that they had been poisoned. Two of the children died during the afternoon. Deans and his other child are in a critical condition. The Godfrey child will recover. Deans' wife ate no breakfast, and seems perfectly indifferent as to the results.

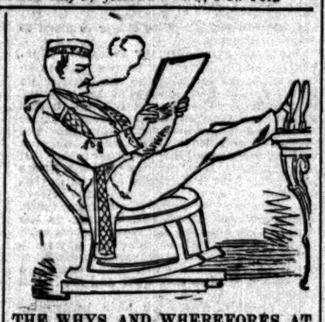
**Killed for a Woman.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—[Special.]—This evening William Aldridge, a tough character, shot and killed James Cunningham, a barber, whose home is in Danville, at the house of Cunningham's sister. The men had had a quarrel over a Minnie Starr, a woman with whom Aldridge had been intimate, but to whom Cunningham was paying attention. Aldridge is under arrest.

**Floods in Nebraska.**

NELSON, Neb., June 26.—[Special.]—The heaviest rainfall ever known in this section commenced at 3 this morning. Elk Creek is over its banks and all bridges crossing it are washed away. The county will lose $10,000. The Burlington & Missouri bridge is damaged so badly as to render it unsafe.

**Beware** Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." It's false—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers.
Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York



THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES AT

# WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Why is it you haven't bought your Spring and Summer Clothing?

Wherefore do you delay, when you can get a suit of Wilde's Tailor-Made? Many of the best styles are still with us, owing to the delay of the makers, but arriving late we have to make an inducement for more to buy.

Men's Serge Suits in blue and black must go now, for the price is only $15.

Men's extra quality of the Finest French Worsted Suits, regular $35 to $38 quality, but now they go, as they arrived late, at $30.

Many lines of $25 and $28 Suits, our Tailor-Made Work, for $20, with our cast-iron guarantee to keep them in repair for one year free of expense.

More $15 Suits than you would care to look at.

Office Coats so thin as to make you feel chilly, 40c, 50c, $1, $2, $5, etc., etc.

Charming Summer Coats and Vests at $3.50, $5, $6.50, $8, $9. It makes you feel cooler to look at them.

Base-Ball and Bat free for the boys with every suit.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.
FRANK REED.....Manager

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
—ON—
Friday, 6th July, 1888.

Valuable Timber Limits,
THE PROPERTY OF
HAMILTON BROTHERS,
IN LIQUIDATION.

W. H. LEWIS, Auctioneer,
Will offer for sale by Auction at OTTAWA CITY the following timber limits, comprising on

Dumoine River and Tributaries,
Black River and Schyan River,
All in the Province of Quebec,

751½ SQUARE MILES,

With large and well cultivated farms, general plant, supplies and stock in connection therewith; and on

Gatineau River and Tributaries,
In the Province of Quebec,

934½ SQUARE MILES,

With farms, plant, supplies, &c., &c. Plans of above limits can be seen at Government Crown Timber Office, or Hamilton Brothers' office, Sussex street, Ottawa City. Immediate transfer of above on sale being effected.

ALSO, with possession, say, the 1st of December next, the property known as the Hawkesbury Mills, owned by the above firm, and used for manufacturing timber from above limits; situated on the Ottawa River, in the Province of Ontario, midway between Ottawa and Montreal, consisting of four saw-mills with lath and scantling mill additions, driven by water, with sawing capacity of over

2,000,000 FEET WEEKLY,

Blacksmiths', fitting, wheelwrights', and carpenters' shops, &c., &c., &c. Extensive wharves, and piling space for forty million feet of lumber. Large brick dwelling house with extensive grounds; ditto stone house, and seven good houses built of wood, and one hundred tenements now occupied by employes.

Valuable farm in the vicinity of over 1,000 acres, a large portion of which is covered with excellent timber. For terms of sale, plans of properties, and all particulars apply to Mr. Chas. Magee, Ottawa.

J. J. C. ABBOTT,
GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
G. C. HAMILTON,
C. F. GILDER,
Trustees.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

"Try Ayer's Pills"
For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.
Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Recommended as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the land. These words would be—'Try Ayer's Pills.'"

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured myself permanently of rheumatism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I believe, would prove a specific in all cases of incipient

Rheumatism.

No medicine could have served me in better stead."—C. C. Rock, Corner, Avoyelles Parish, La.

C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time. They have cured me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from these complaints."

"I have derived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.


# LUCKY KATIE COSGROVE.

## An Interesting Story of an Actual Occurrence to a West Side Young Miss.

**A Narrative of Special Interest to the Thousands of Intelligent Strangers Now in Chicago.**

Miss Katie Frances Cosgrove is the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Cosgrove, whose residence is at No. 308 South Desplaines-st., this city. Miss Cosgrove has recently had a very pleasant and fortunate experience as the result of two visits a week to the offices of Dr. J. G. Carroll, now at 96 State-st., Chicago.

To the reporter who called at the Cosgrove residence Mrs. Cosgrove gave the following account of her daughter's recovery from what seemed at one time nearly a hopeless condition:

KATIE FRANCES COSGROVE.

"Ever since Katie was six or seven years old she has been troubled with catarrh," began Mrs. Cosgrove, "and though we tried many things nothing seemed to do her any good. Her nose and head were nearly always stopped up, and her breathing was difficult—most of the time she had to breathe through her mouth. In the morning especially her head and throat were filled with phlegm, and she would have a long siege of

"HAWKING AND COUGHING AND EXPECTORATING

to clear her throat. Often the effort to get rid of the phlegm would give her a severe headache, from which she suffered a great deal.

"She often complained of feeling dizzy, and at times everything became black before her eyes in her efforts to free her throat and nasal passages from matter. At times there was a very disagreeable odor with the discharges from her nose and throat, and she was slowly but surely growing poorer in health and spirits from year to year. She was too young to realize her danger, but her father and I were afraid that her trouble would end in consumption if it was not soon checked. We knew that it was getting worse and felt that something would have to be done at once.

"We heard of some of the remarkable cures of chronic catarrh by Dr. J. G. Carroll, now at 96 State street. Several months ago I took Katie to the doctor's office for the first time. Dr. Carroll said her trouble was due to chronic catarrh, and said he could help me a great deal. She took the doctor's treatment at once, and one month afterward she was very much better. She has continued to improve right along ever since, and now feels and looks better than she has for years. She is not troubled with headache as she was before seeing Dr. Carroll, and her head and nose are now clear and free."

"The doctor's treatment cleared my head at once, and made it feel as if nothing had ever stopped it up," added Katie, who was present during the interview, and whose healthy look and bright face gave strong testimony to the benefits of the doctor's treatment.

"Yes; you can see for yourself that she looks well and healthy now," continued Mrs. Cosgrove.

"HER HEALTH IN GENERAL IS GOOD

Now, and we can heartily recommend Dr. Carroll to any one suffering from chronic catarrh. Katie was getting worse slowly but surely before I took her to Dr. Carroll, and ever since she has been under the doctor's treatment she has been getting better in every respect."


# A Strong Indorsement.

## Mr. William Boyd of 178 Wesson-st. Gives Dr. Carroll a Short but Emphatic Approval.

"I Placed Myself in Dr. Carroll's Care—In Every Respect Infinitely Better Now."

"I am not in the habit of giving testimonials to be used in newspaper articles," began Mr. Boyd, when the reporter made known his errand to that gentleman, "and I am not anxious to appear in print now, but Dr. Carroll has helped me very materially, and you may say this for me:

"I have had catarrh for years and was steadily growing worse, although I consulted the best doctors I knew of. I could get no relief at all.

"About three months ago I called upon Dr. Carroll, who is now at 96 State street. I think I was about as nearly crazy from physical and mental worriment as a man can get and still be sane. I placed myself in Dr. Carroll's care and am happy to say that I am in every respect infinitely better now, after three months' treatment. Further, I always found the doctor pleasant and gentlemanly as well as skilful in his treatment, and would certainly recommend him to any one who suffers from the diseases he makes a specialty."

Mr. Boyd can be found at No. 178 Wesson street, this city, where any one can obtain the particulars of his condition before and after his treatment by Dr. Carroll.

# DR. J. G. CARROLL

HAS OFFICES AT
No. 96 State-st., Chicago,
N. W. Cor. State and Washington
(Opposite Marshall Field's).

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 306, and 308.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. On Sundays, only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Chronic Diseases Successfully Treated.

SPECIALTIES: Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Lungs (Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis), Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE successfully treated by mail.

DR. CARROLL CURES CATARRH.

Consultation, $1. Correspondence invited, but no letter answered unless 4 cents in stamps are inclosed.

Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. Cures General Nervousness and Chronic Diseases. It is light, simple and superior to all others. Guaranteed for one year. Our Lovely Illustrated PAMPHLET giving prices, testimonials, mechanism, and simple application sent FREE to any address. Most of disease will be cured.
DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

BLANCARD'S PILLS
OF
IODIDE OF IRON.
Specially recommended by the Academy of Medicine of Paris for the cure of
SCROFULA, KING'S-EVIL, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSUMPTION (IN ITS EARLY STAGES), and for regulating the periodic course.
None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40 rue Bona parte, Paris." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S.

HATS.
Men's, Youths', and Children's, Latest Styles. Finest Qualities. Lowest Prices.
J. S. BARNES & CO.
86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Wanamaker's

# Pleasant Trading.

**Make the new store useful to you.** The temper of money-making is genial, if wise. Successful trading is a hand-book of friendly deed and speech with truth for its basis. The merchant bright enough to tell the truth about his goods is bright enough to sell them at fair prices.

We know, by experience, it pays.

**Kilt Suits for Boys of 2½ years.** Ninety-nine stores out of a hundred imagine any style good enough for Kilt Suits. We, old hands at the clothing business, know it takes special designs and workpeople for Kilt Suits and Children's Clothing. No other way to get original styles and clothes to fit well.

**Short Trouser Suits for Boys of 15.** Style has made our Little Boys' and Boys' Clothing incomparable with the store rank-and-file sort. Yet the prices are easy and we are busy. Nobody detects bright, out-of-the-rut style quicker than mothers. Take the elevator to see ours.

**Stylish Hats.** A wide-awake Hat store. Has its trade to gain. When we've got all the trade we want we may ask regulation prices.

Derbys in Pearl, Nutria, and Light Brown, $2.00 and $2.50.
Straw Hats. Mackinaw, other sorts, 50c to $2.00.
Children's Cloth, Straw, Tam O'Shanter, Sailor. Pleasing prices.

**Proper Shoes.** We know beforehand we'll save you money.

Patent Leather Pumps and Oxfords. $2.50 to $4.00.
Dongola Low Shoes. Hot feet coolers. $3.00. You'll pay nearly a dollar more in other places.
French Kid Low Shoes. Hand-sewed. Very easy. No breaking in needed. $4.00. A dollar under shoe-store prices.
Kangaroo Oxfords. Very fine. $4.00. That dollar under again.
French Calf Low Shoes. Oxford. Hand-sewed. (The $6 shoes of the sharp shoe people.) $5 a pair here.
The best line of $5 Shoes in the city; Kangaroo and Calf, 3 styles —Button, Lace, Congress.
Tennis, Bicycle, and Sporting Shoes.

**Neckwear at new prices.** White Dress Shirts. None better in Chicago and sure to cost less here. Equal in shaping and fit to custom-made. We pay almost a dollar more to the half dozen for good-workmanship than the commonly-sold shirts. Easy at the neck. Easy and proper length at sleeves. Easy all over. Sizes for average men: sizes for extra stout men. We shall do a quarter of the Shirt trade of the city when you get to know the sort we keep.

$1.00 for a White Shirt, laundered or unlaundered. Bicycle and Tennis Goods of all kinds.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams Streets.

## DR. B. HOFMEISTER

Read Before the Medical Society of London a Paper on the Use of "CARLSBAD WATER," of Which the Following is an Abstract:

In speaking of those diseases in which the use of Carlsbad Water is indicated I will confine myself to those in which evidence is given for thoroughly established usefulness.

First are to be mentioned diseases of the stomach, among them and above all the true Chronic Catarrhal Inflammation, with substantial changes of the mucous membrane, with ulceration and gathering of stringy and often somewhat offensive mucous.

The unnatural motions of the stomach causing pressure and belchings, the irritations of the intestines resulting in catarrh of the bowels, and the inflamed mucous membrane are the most fruitful of all known causes of disease. Out of them grow most kidney and liver troubles, diabetes, all rheumatic affections, and gout. I have found that the unnatural motions of the stomach cease, the intestinal troubles become soothed, and health results from the use of Carlsbad Water. The diuretic effect of this water, its quiet action upon the lining of the stomach, and its healing power upon the inflamed intestines are beyond all praise.

GOUT is well recognized as arising from excess of uric acid in the blood. This theory is supported by the FAVORABLE ACTION of the Carlsbad Waters. Dr. Lustig of Teplitz issued a pamphlet wherein he recognized the great efficacy of Carlsbad Waters in RHEUMATISM, both acute and chronic, when taken COLD.

Carlsbad Water is in no sense a mere purgative, as most people believe, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves out tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction BY AIDING NATURE, and not by sudden and excessive stimulants, as most cathartic remedies do. It action is certain, and a cure, when effected, is permanent. Not infrequently patients have to use the Sprudel Salt, in addition to the water, as a laxative.

Beware of imitations. The genuine is bottled under the supervision of the City of Carlsbad. Each bottle has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," sole agents, 6 Barclay-st., New York, on the neck label.

# ESTEY & CAMP,

General Western Agents
FOR THE
DECKER BROTHERS,
ESTEY,
MATHUSHEK,
CAMP & CO.
PIANOS,
AND THE
ESTEY ORGAN.

233 State-st., and 49, 51, & 53 Jackson.

AND MAKE NO MISTAKE

If you wish to secure good results by the application of an external remedy in the treatment of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, and other chest pains, be sure and get BENSON'S PLASTER, carefully avoiding imitations and substitutions with which the market is flooded. Benson's Plaster promptly relieves aches and pains of every description, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, etc.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY,
Under the direction of the Servite Sisters. S. W. Cor. W. Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill.
One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. Our musical department is unsurpassed; our new method of teaching music meets with universal commendation by all music-loving people. The instruments taught are Piano, Organ, Harp, Banjo, and Guitar. Our literary instruction includes all the branches usually taught in the leading schools of the country. A full corps of competent teachers. Send for prospectus. All communications should be addressed to the
MOTHER SUPERIOR.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Examinations for Admission
Will be held in Chicago in the rooms of the Chicago Manual Training School, corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. Candidates offering Mechanics, Advanced Physics, or Chemistry, will assemble at 2:30 p. m., on TUESDAY, JUNE 26; other candidates at 9 a. m., June 28.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY
MUSIC, FINE ARTS, ORATORY,
Literature, English Branches, French, German, Italian, etc. LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World—100 Instructors, 2,000 Students last year. Board and rooms with Steam Heat and Electric Light. Term begins Sept. 13, 1888. 112d Calendar free. Address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

YALE UNIVERSITY.
Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in the Rooms of Bryant's Commercial College, N. E. corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 28, 29, and 30, beginning on Thursday at 9:30 a. m.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New York.
Address until Sept. 1, care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Bankers, 63 William-st., New York.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.
Entrance examination conducted by a member of the Faculty at the Palmer House, Chicago, A. M. and P. M. of Saturday, June 30. For catalogue, &c., address G. W. SHUTTLEFF, Oberlin, O.

Seven Gables.
Mrs. Westcott's Boarding School for Young Ladies, Bridgeton, N. J. Certificate admits to Wellesley. Prepares for any college. In the piney region. Climate of Lakewood, N. J., but milder. Pure spring water. Gymnasium and Sun parlor. Illustrated Circulars on application.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, BILLERICA, Mass., 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select family school for boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Oct. 1. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY.
Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Send for catalogue.
JOHN N. TILDEN, M. D., M. A., Principal.

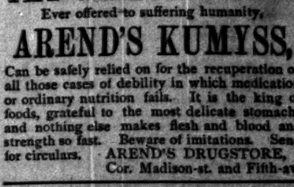
ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
All Departments of Musical Instruction, Modern Languages, Elocution, Oratory, Fine Arts, etc. 19th year. E. P. BULLARD, A. M., Supt., Jacksonville, Illinois.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., 36d year begins Sept. 13, 1888. Classical Scientific, Business, Primary Departments. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master.

The Misses Anable's Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, at 69 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIVE.

THE GREATEST BOON
Ever offered to suffering humanity,
AREND'S KUMYSS,
Can be safely relied on for the recuperation of all those cases of debility in which medication or ordinary nutrition fails. It is the king of foods, grateful to the most delicate stomach, and nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Beware of imitations. Send for circulars. AREND'S DRUGSTORE, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

THE WASHBURN AMERICAN GUITARS AND MANDOLINS

Finest tuned, most durable, and reason the only absolutely correct scale. Warranted to stand in any climate. Ask your dealer for them. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free by the Manufacturers.
LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago.

# ALL ANXIOUS FOR A VOTE.

## REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS WILL UNITE TO PUSH THE MILLS BILL.

**Prospects of Adjournment May Hurry the Work—Republicans Will Depend Upon the Senate to Bring In an Opposition Measure—The House Passes an Important Amendment to the Land Grant Act and Avoids a Blow at the Sparks Rulings.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—Now that the tickets have been nominated the talk in the House turns upon adjournment. The Republican members and not a few Democrats are anxious for the session to terminate in order that they may go home and begin preparations for a hot campaign. The Democrats concede, especially Indiana Democrats, that the nomination of Harrison means a close contest, and extraordinary efforts will have to be made to hold the Hoosier State in the Democratic column. There are a large number of important bills in the House on which no action has been taken, and if their consideration is once begun it means that Congress will be here in the middle of September. Every now and then there will break out a report that the House will adjourn without a final vote on the Mills bill, but the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee pooh-pooh such an idea. Mr. Mills said today that he should call up the Tariff bill tomorrow, and from then on nothing would be allowed to interfere with its steady progress.

Mr. Burrows, as representing the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee, said he is ready to have the bill called up again tomorrow, and he is as anxious as Mr. Mills to have a vote reached at as early a day as possible. Mr. Burrows said that he did not believe the Republicans would offer a substitute, but they would let the Senate bring in a bill, and then the two bills would have to go to a conference committee, where an attempt would be made to reconcile the differences and agree upon a compromise measure, although it was more likely either House would make concessions enough to satisfy the other. While nothing definit has yet been decided upon regarding the substitute bill, it is Mr. Burrows' opinion that the Republicans in the House will not attempt to put one in because the party is too much divided on the way the tariff should be revised.

In the House today the Land-Grant bill was productive of a good deal of debate, and two amendments of the greatest importance to thousands of settlers in the Northwest were offered by Mr. Laird of Nebraska. The first amendment, which was adopted, permits a settler in case of a contest between himself and a railroad claiming land under a grant which the settler held under a patent to plead in his defense any defect or mistaken construction of an act of Congress by the Interior or any other executive department, or any of its officers, which may have resulted in an erroneous certification or patent of the land, and also that the settler may personally make any defense which the United States might make against the railroad. The object of this amendment Mr. Laird explained to the House. In the Forty-ninth Congress $250,000 was appropriated to reimburse settlers for having been ousted after having taken up patented lands. The facts in the case showed that the homesteaders held their land by a patent from the Government regularly issued, and that they were living upon it and had improved it. The railroad companies, however, claimed that the property was within their land grant and that the Government had no authority to issue the patents, thus forcing the settlers, who had purchased in good faith, either to repurchase at an advanced price fixed by the railroad or else have their patents canceled. In consequence of this many settlers were forced to leave and Congress had to reimburse them. Later it was discovered that if the United States had been a party to the suit the railroads would have been beaten, as there were certain questions that could only have been presented by the Attorney-General, and under this amendment the settlers can now plead and save their homes. There was considerable opposition to the amendment, but by Mr. Laird's strenuous exertions it was carried. It is of great importance to all settlers on forfeited railroad land grants, and will be the means of saving millions of dollars.

The other amendment was beaten almost by a strict party vote. It reads as follows:

And no settler on the public domain, under the provisions of this act, shall be deprived of his title to any land based upon a Receiver's final receipt, except upon an open public trial under and according to the forms of law relating to contest cases. It is further provided that after proof is made before the Register and Receiver of the district in which the land is situated, and a certificate is issued to the entrymen, said certificate shall be considered prima facie evidence of ownership, and the burden of proof to vacate said entry shall rest upon the Government.

Under the administration of the late Land Commissioner, Sparks, thousands of settlers have been deprived of their holdings under what appears to have been arbitrary rulings. The receipts from the General Land Office are final payment, according to statute, is prima facie evidence that the settler has complied with all the legal provisions and has a clear title. But when Gen. Sparks took charge of the office thousands of enries were canceled simply on the testimony of special agents, and this testimony was regarded as confidential and the settler had no means of knowing why his entry should be canceled. The settler had no redress. If the Secretary of the Interior affirmed the decision of the Land Commissioner the settler could only recover his land after protracted litigation, which in many cases involved more than the land was worth, and after the final receipt has been issued, the burden of proof of fraud, etc., is placed on the Land Office, the settler would be placed at a fairer advantage.

### GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Routine Proceedings in the House of Congress.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Today the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. After some debate, there being no quorum present, an adjournment was taken.

The House resumed consideration of the Public Land bill.

Most of the amendments which were adopted were in the nature of corrections.

Mr. Herman of Oregon offered one, however, which was accepted, allowing entrymen six instead of three months in which to erect a habitable dwelling.

There was a long discussion over an amendment offered by Mr. Weaver of Iowa reserving title in the Government to alternate strips of public land along water-courses and the seashore.

Mr. Laird of Nebraska indignantly resented the attacks which had been made on the cattle-breeders and other Western citizens. He said they were held up to the public as were the thieves on the cross, only there were three instead of two of them. The settlers were the thieves, the cattlemen were the thieves, and the syndicate were the thieves.

Mr. Weaver of Iowa replied that the thieves on the cross repented and these people did not.

Mr. Laird retorted that they did not repent, for they did not admit that they were thieves.

Mr. Weaver wanted to know what alled Mr. Laird. Was it worms! But the gentleman made no reply.

The amendment was rejected, as were also several others. No quorum being present, the House adjourned.

**OFF FOR THE COMMENCEMENT.**

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Vilas, Senator-elect Barbour, and Representative O'Ferrall, will leave Washington tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock by special train for Charlottesville, Va., to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia and will arrive there about 11:30 a. m. After the exercises at the university the party will drive to Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson, and return to Washington at 11 p. m.

**Left the Money to Pay the Debts.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 26.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Uniontown announces the mysterious disappearance of Maj. A. B. Desaulles, well known in coke and iron circles. He was Superintendent of the Fayette Coke & Furnace Company and a member of the Percy Mining Company and a member of the Wynn Coke Company, and other corporations. He left a letter addressed to his brother, Louis Desaulles, requesting him to settle up his affairs. It is said that no business embarrassments will result, and that Maj. Desaulles left enough to pay all claims, if they are presented. His wife was a niece of Governor of New Jersey. He is believed to be insane.

### A BOLD ISSUE.

**The Republican Party Committed Against All Tariff Reform.**

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): The Republican party of the United States, in convention assembled, yesterday proclaimed the principles for which it asks the support of the majority of the people. The most vital of all these principles, and that which the party has courageously, almost defiantly, made the dominant issue of the campaign, is that of a protective tariff. The formulation of its declaration upon this matter is clear, decisive, and emphatic. There is no shuffling, no double-dealing in the meaning of words; it is a manly, straightforward expression in favor of a demand for protection for the sake of protection. The question of revenue is not at all considered. The only thing that is thought of is protection for our industrial capital and labor. The former is to be assured of its profits, the latter of its wage. If the present tariff wall is not sufficiently high and strong to keep out foreign competition it is to be made higher and broader. A more definit or decisive determining of an issue of a great National contest could not be desired or made. The gage of battle is flung down to the Democracy in the first lines of the tariff plank as follows:

> We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment.

All this is admirable in its direct, vigorous, and courageous manliness. But to us it seems courageous almost to recklessness. It seems to assume that since the tariff declaration of the Republican party of 1884 was made a revolution against the reduction of the surplus by a revision of the tariff had swept over the land, and that the popular feeling was running at flood-tide against any reduction of the tariff through revision even upon protection lines. The tariff plank of the convention is not to be considered by itself; it was not intended to be. It is explained and emphasized by the subsequent declaration in respect to the merchant marine, the navy, and coast defenses. The surplus is to be reduced—first, by the repeal of the tobacco tax and part of the spirits tax; second, by the total repeal of the internal-revenue [whisky] taxes if that should prove necessary; and, third, by expenditures, presumably for shipping bounties, to secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, "for the early rebuilding of our navy, and for the construction of coast fortifications, and modern ordnance, and other improved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of National importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise, and freight commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt."

If, after all that shall be accomplished, there should be left a single dollar or cent of the surplus, then those articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home, shall be released from duty; but that is the full and complete measure of tariff reduction proposed, or intended, or promised.

Briefly stated, this is to be *no revision of the tariff, no reduction of the surplus* by correcting the inequalities of the tariff; but the surplus is to be reduced—first, by taking the tax from tobacco and partly from whisky, while it is continued on food, clothing, and medicines; and, second, by appropriations of the most enormous amounts. In other words, the one hundred and twenty millions of yearly excessive taxes are to be still collected from the people; but, instead of being allowed to accumulate, they are to be spent by Congress for public works to an extent which makes all present reckless, extravagant River and Harbor jobs and public building and other improvement appropriations seem niggardly and mean to the last degree. It is impossible for the dullest mind not to recognize the consequences of this policy; but we fear that a great many thoughtful voters will fail to see the wisdom of it.

Unless the Republican party's tariff plank of 1884 was a mistake, unless the Democratic tariff plank of the same year, upon which they elected their National ticket, was a blunder, and unless the newspaper press misrepresents public sentiment in this regard, there is a general, an almost universal, demand for a reduction of the surplus by the correction of the inequalities of the tariff. The popular feeling seems to run strongly that way; and, if it truly does so, the Chicago tariff plank would seem to be injudiciously expressed. It is true that trusts and monopolies are attacked both denounced by the platform; but, as they are often created and fostered by excessive duties, the denunciation seems insincere. The courage and directness of the Republican party have made the issue of the campaign clear as the noonday sun. It is that of the tariff as it is, or the tariff increased, not decreased, and no surplus, by the expenditure of the hundred millions of excessive duties a year which would form a surplus. The Republican party deserves all credit for the clearness, the bravery with which it has made the issue: it has a principle and the magnificent courage of it. It does not juggle with the tariff question, as the Democrats have done; it speaks right out, and challenges its opponents to meet it at the polls on firm, clear ground. The Republican position is the manliest of any it has occupied on any great public question for many years.

### FIXING THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

**Wholesale Grocers in Consultation Discuss the Subject.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—When the session of the convention of wholesale grocers was opened this afternoon Maj. W. J. Johnson of Richmond made the report of the result of the conference with the sugar refiners. He said that the refiners of the Sugar Trust were disposed to aid the grocers in the effort to fix the market value of sugar so that a margin of profit could be obtained. All they asked was to obtain the agreement of all the sugar refiners. The speaker thought there would be no trouble except possibly with Harrison, Fraser & Co. of the Franklin Refinery. Delegate Samuel Stevenson of Columbus, O., declared there was no fear of that refinery. Nothing definit was accomplished and the matter was left in the hands of a committee of eight. Delegate William Edwards of Cleveland resigned from the general committee and R. Diamond of Cincinnati succeeded him. Delegate Waltheimer of Syracuse says he would like to hear what was considered a fair profit in sugar. He thought about 5 per cent. Delegate Spurr of Boston did not think it possible to charge 5 per cent. The matter of regulating prices and negotiating with refiners was left with the committee of eight. The convention then adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.

### NEWS OF THE CREAM CITY.

**Milwaukee Is the Residence of the Author of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—Maj. Ross of this city is the possessor of the only plates used for the Harrison badges in 1840. Maj. Ross, father of A. C. Ross of Zanesville, O., was a jeweler, and he engraved the plates for the Tippecanoe Club of that city. He also wrote the famous song, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," which is destined to reappear forty-eight years after it did such good service in the campaign which resulted in the disastrous defeat of Martin Van Buren, who had been unanimously renominated by the Democrats. Maj. Ross is having a few badges made from the old plates for his own use. On the small badge appears the log cabin and under it "Harrison and Reform, 1840." On the larger badge are the words "Tippecanoe Club" and a picture of Harrison, and under it the log cabin and the words "Our Country's Hope."

The Sheriff has attached 32,000 shares of mining stock belonging to John E. Burton to satisfy an execution in favor of Gage E. Tarbell. A lot of Gogebic mining stock seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a claim of $3,356 was sold today for $72.81.

Paul Grottkau, who has rented a photograph gallery on the Haymarket in Chicago, says he will return to Milwaukee during the fall campaign to work against his enemies.

**Snow Falls in Wisconsin.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—A dispatch from Ellsworth, Pierce County, Wis., says snow fell there this morning.

No other blood medicine so utilizes the results of scientific inquiry as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Shayne & Co., 178 State street, Palmer House Block, are reliable furriers. Bedskin garments to order a specialty.

# WILL START FOR NONQUIT

## ALL PREPARATIONS COMPLETE FOR GEN. SHERIDAN'S TRIP NORTH.

**The United States Steamship Swatara Will Carry the Distinguished Invalid to a Cooler Climate—Six O'Clock Today the Hour Set for the Start—All the Arrangements for the Sick Man's Comfort—The General's Condition.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—Arrangements were completed today for the removal of Gen. Sheridan to his summer cottage at Nonquit, Buzzards Bay, located on the southeastern coast of Massachusetts. The exact hour of departure and the mode of conveyance have been decided upon, but the attendants, with characteristic secrecy, decline to state the particulars. It is learned that the trip is to be made on board the United States steamship Swatara, and that by sundown tomorrow evening, if nothing transpires to alter the present plans, the General will be on board of her and on his way down the Potomac to the Chesapeake Bay, and thence to the Atlantic. Every possible effort will be made to avoid the presence of a crowd in conducting the invalid from the house to the ambulance that will be provided for his conveyance to the vessel.

One of the regular army ambulances from the Washington Barracks, it is presumed, will be brought into requisition. This will be provided with a soft and comfortable stretcher carefully arranged by the attending physicians, upon which the distinguished invalid will be placed before it is removed from the house.

The route of travel from the house to the vessel cannot be definitly learned, because it is uncertain as to whether the Swatara will be brought to the Washington Navy-Yard or to the ferry wharf at the foot of Seventh street. She has been ordered by Secretary Whitney to proceed to this city, but no instructions were given as to where she should land. In the absence of any directions no this point she would naturally be brought to the navy-yard. The condition of the channel leading to this point, however, is such that a vessel of her size and draft cannot always make a landing, and it may be necessary to conduct her to one of the river steamer wharves. The distance of travel by ambulance would be considerably lessened if the vessel was brought to one of these landings.

The Swatara is now en route for this city. Her commanding officer, Commander James McCowan, received telegraphic instructions from Secretary Whitney this morning to have her here without fail at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and to have her well supplied with coal. If she does not leave Hampton Roads until late this afternoon she ought to be here promptly at the hour mentioned.

As soon as she arrives everything will be put in readiness for the General's reception and comfort. There is some talk of erecting a swinging hammock, so that in the event of a heavy sea the invalid will not be disturbed by the motion of the boat. The present intention is to get the General aboard about 6 o'clock tomorrow evening and to hoist anchor at once. The only members of the General's party will be Mrs. Sheridan, Drs. O'Reilly and Yarrow, Col. Mike Sheridan, Miss Rucker, and probably one of the Sisters of Charity.

The other members of the household will make the trip by rail. This party will consist of Col. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Col. Mike Sheridan, the General's four children and their nurse; Kline, the General's faithful man servant; Dick, the office messenger, and the other Sister of Charity. This party will leave home tomorrow, arriving at the cottage some time Thursday evening, in ample time to put it in readiness for the reception of the more important contingent coming by water. The Swatara under the most favorable circumstances will not reach Nonquit before Saturday.

### DOING QUITE WELL.

**The General Wanted to Sit Up, but Was Not Allowed to Do So.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—Gen. Sheridan continues to hold his own, although the heat is decidedly against him. He believes that he is able to sit up, and would have done so today had he been permitted. The physicians, however, feared overexertion, and kept their somewhat unruly patient in bed. Tonight his condition was unchanged, but the doctors are especially hopeful because there has been no reappearance of the heart failure.

**The Official Bulletin.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The following is tonight's bulletin:

9 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan's condition continues about the same as it has been for some days. It is proposed, unless an unfavorable change should occur, to remove him to his cottage at Nonquitt, Mass. It is possible that he will leave Wasnington Thursday next, going by a vessel of the United States navy, which has been tendered by the Secretary.

### BLONDIN WALKS THE ROPE.

**The Audience Delighted at His Thrilling Performance.**

NEW YORK, June 24.—It is not often that one has a chance of watching a man who looks like a Peer of France astride of a hippogriff flying through the Staten Island air in the costume of a Roman centurion. But it was after this manner that Chevalier Blondin made his appearance before an audience at St. George yesterday, and Imre Kiraliy was so rejoiced at its success that he clapped his heels four times in the air and cried, "Hurrah!" The grounds were getting in readiness for the spectacle which is to be given tomorrow night, but amid all the disorder the two poles which were said to be 120 feet in night, but were only 96, arose impressively in the air.

They were 250 feet apart, and upon them rested the cable which Blondin was to use to perform some of his antics. After the band had been hidden away in a pit, which, no doubt, was intended to simulate the one at Beyrout, and had been made comparatively harmless, the rope-walker appeared in an exceedingly eccentric manner from the roof of the grand stand. He rode a horse with yellow wings that was propelled by a rope pulled by half a dozen prospective patriciens in "The Fall of Rome." As a Roman officer he walked with dignity across the cable, and then tripped back with a frivolity unworthy his threescore years. Then, behind a screen made of American flags, he donned a costume which strongly resembled a Narragansett Pier bathing suit, and began his difficult feats.

Upon a chair which he placed on the middle of the cable he balanced himself in all sorts of postures, and after that he balanced the chair. Then he carried his son Jean on his back across the wire and deposited him with much apparent satisfaction at the other end, whence he was lowered to the ground by means of a pulley. Afterward the performer bound his eyes, drew a sack over his head, and made his journey again, alarming the nervous by pretended slips and falls. Finally he mounted a bicycle and rode across the cable with much deliberation. The performer in all his walking used a balancing pole, and this greatly impeded his movements as well as interfered with the grace of his work. He attempted many hazardous things, however, and won great applause for his feats. The one thing with which M. Blondin was not content was the band, but in this too he was encouraged by his audience. After his performance he remounted his hippogriff and sailed through the air back to the roof of the grand stand. There he expressed himself as being delighted at his reception. He will reappear next Tuesday afternoon at the St. George grounds.

### INDIANS IN THE TERRITORY TO UNITE.

**The Resolution for a Union of All the Civilized Tribes Passes the Council.**

MUSKOGEE, Ind. Ter., June 26.—The international council of Indians at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, which adjourned yesterday afternoon, has been the most important gathering of Indians for several years. The resolution which was taken up Thursday last relative to the unification of all the civilized nations in the Territory was last evening, after being ably discussed on both sides, unanimously adopted. The champion of this measure, which was proposed three months ago, was Please Porter, one of the ablest Indian statesmen of the present day. The measure provides for one common government, with common laws and officers, in which all the tribes shall have equal representation.

From Beginning to End,
for all washing and cleaning, Pearline is best. Try it.

### HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DROWNED.

**Frightful Loss of Life by the Recent Floods in Mexico.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says information has been received there from the flooded district in Mexico that 1,500 lives were lost by the inundation and that 1,000 bodies have been recovered. Leon is a city of 100,000 inhabitants and a large part of it is in ruins. The Mexican Collector of Customs at Paso Del Norte received an official dispatch stating that 100 miles of the Mexican Central Railroad is impassable and that it will be ten days before mails can get through and twenty days before freight can be moved.

A telegram from Silao, dated the 18th inst., says:

"It commenced raining heavily here yesterday afternoon and continued all night, raising the Silao River out of its banks, breaking at the north end of the town, and passing through the streets with irresistible force and volume. Most houses here being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water they began to fall. About 325 houses have been destroyed. The station buildings are occupied by homeless people, who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermelons and fruit found floating on the water. The rain has been general, and the whole country around Silao is flooded. Several dikes have given way. It still continues raining."

The 20th it was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. Monday night brought to that city one of the most terrible scenes ever witnessed in any country. People believing themselves secure from the flood went to bed in those parts of town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain, with the extensive waterbed of the outlying country, increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channel until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled in rapidly, having been worn away by the water, and the loss of life commenced, unparalleled in the history of any of the great inundations of modern times. As the buildings fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned.

One whole night of terror followed. Men, women, and children fled to the streets in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground, and others to be swept away by the flood. The loss of life up to this writing had reached into hundreds, but the threatened danger had closed the channel of sympathy and the hushed voices denoted nothing more than fear for the future. It is estimated that 700 persons perished. There is a strong odor from heaps of rubbish that once formed houses, and one is led to believe that there must be bodies buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and eleven bodies have been recovered without removing any ruins of houses, wherein are supposed to be hundreds of bodies buried. The destroyed houses are estimated at 2,000 and the loss at $2,000,000.

Many other towns have been badly damaged, but loss of life is only reported from Silao and Leon. The Mexican Central has suffered severely.

The State of Guanajuato and the Federal Government are doing much to succor the victims of the flood. Furthermore, subscriptions of money, food, and clothes are being sent. The last reports from Leon are heartrending. The whole population are busily working into the ruins of the fallen houses. Nearly every body has lost relatives or friends, and those who have not have seen their earthly possessions disappear in a night.

The estimate of loss of life and property given are the smallest reported, and are certainly within the bounds of truth. The last statement just received places the number of houses destroyed in Leon at 2,294 and the homeless families at more than 1,000. More than 250 bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and there is no probability that the entire number will fall short of 700.

### STILL FREE WITH HALF A MILLION.

**Pitcher, the Rhode Island Bank Teller, Has Not Been Arrested.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25.—[Special.]—Charles A. Pitcher, the defaulting teller of the Union Bank, is still at large, having robbed the bank of $15,000 in cash and taken, perhaps, $500,000 in notes and securities. He left this city at 5:45 Saturday night headed for Worcester, carrying his booty in a covered willow basket. He sent a note to his wife informing her that he was going out of the city over Sunday, and also mailed small checks to the amount of $2,800, which he had taken from the bank, to a lawyer in this city, who returned them to the bank today. Between the close of the bank and his departure he had been to fifteen banking houses in other cities, such as Drexel, Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and others, and to their branch offices in Boston and New York, inclosing checks of the Union Bank for bonds, and asking cablegrams of credit. The suspicions of the bankers were aroused when they noticed only the name of C. A. Pitcher, teller, subscribed, and they quickly returned the checks to the Union Bank. Up to noon today seven of such letters had been received by the bank and the checks ranged from $5,000 to $10,000 each. Monday Pitcher presented himself to August Belmont & Co. in New York and secured $12,000 through a similar check. It is supposed that he intends to go to Europe, and the European steamers are being closely watched. The bank has offered $1,000 reward for his capture or the recovery of the property. Pitcher wrote to his brother before leaving the city telling him that he had lived beyond his income to the amount of $500 annually for some years, and that this must soon become known, and therefore flight was his only recourse. His friends claim, however, that there is no evidence that he has embezzled such sums from the bank, and it is not known that he owes any large sums. They believe that he is insane, but the police consider that there is method in his madness. His wife is rendered almost insane by the calamity. The bank is seriously crippled, as not only are the notes and securities gone but Pitcher took the memoranda concerning them along with him.

### "O! DAT WATERMILYON."

**The Luscious Fruit Is Here and the Undertaker Awaits His Harvest.**

New York *World:* The watermelon season has begun, and the small boy's heart is fairly jumping with joy. The proprietors of the various street stands are preparing to gather in the pennies of the urchins, and anxious mothers have notified the family physicians to be ready at a moment's call.

Thousands of watermelons are daily arriving direct from the fields of Florida. The melons are larger and juicier than in previous years, an interesting fact that is due, some say, to the extraordinary vigilance exercised by growers against the encroachments of pickaninnies with capacious appetites for the luscious fruit.

The melon this year is of a new variety—long, thick, and juicy. It is called the "Kolb Gem."

To dealers there are other brands, called respectively the "Floridas," "Charlestons," "North Carolinas," and "Jerseys," but to the small boy all brands taste the same. The "Floridas" are now in the market, and dealers say they are the sweetest and juiciest melon of them all.

The great watermelon centre, however, is Savannah. In that city thousands are received, and hundreds of men and boys earn a livelihood in transferring them from the cars to vessels in the harbor. Most of the vessels bringing melons here dock at Pier 35, North River, and the scene at that pier when a ship-load arrives is really interesting. Scores of receivers and speculators stand on the pier awaiting an opportunity to board the vessel with a view to bargaining with the Captain for as large a portion of his cargo as he will sell. Oftentimes the entire cargo is consigned to one dealer, but frequently Captains of sailing vessels bring melons here on speculation, and with them the small local dealer drives the shrewdest kind of game. The Captains fight shy of disposing of an entire cargo to one man, for the more buyers he secures the larger are his profits. The speculators would much prefer purchasing the whole cargo. It enables them to control the market for a day at least. There is in consequence much maneuvering, alike between Captain and speculator and among the speculators themselves, in an effort to combine and thus euchre a sailing master who refuses to allow one man to control the entire ship-load. In any event, the Captain's investment usually pays him well.

Often a melon vessel will arrive early in the morning, be relieved of her cargo, and leave the harbor bound south for another load before nightfall. The season for the retailer has hardly opened yet. The first of July generally brings their season around.

Prince Louis Napoleon sacrificed by Zulus. Chamber of Horrors, Eden Musee, Wabash and Jackson.

### TIRESOME MISREPRESENTATION.

**Forcing Down Wages in Pennsylvania—Reduction in the Iron Trade.**

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.): We suppose it is quite hopeless to expect parties to cease misrepresenting each other. To do that seems to be the chief end of parties when the fighting really begins; but it may fairly be doubted that the weapon of misrepresentation is as effective a one as it is thought to be. Naturally and of course there is a good deal of ignorance and prejudice in a population of 60,000,000, and among them the party deceit may become to a great many an article of faith. But among such vast multitudes there must also be a preponderating force of intelligence and fairness, which is rather more likely than not to be repelled by the mendacious and mischievous campaign invention. We have no doubt that if parties were to give a trial to the plan of telling the truth about each other neither would be the worse off at the end of the fight for having done so. The deceit may gain some votes, but unquestionably it loses some. It may be perfectly fair, according to the accepted ideas of political morality or partisan necessity, to flatly declare that the Democratic principle, the issue, of the present Presidential campaign is free trade; but the statement is wholly erroneous, and there is no foundation to be found for it in the last National platform of the Democracy, nor in that unstable thing, the Mills bill, even.

The most the latter proposed to do—and it proposes now to do less—was to reduce the accumulated surplus of a hundred millions to forty millions, and to reduce the average rate of duties from 47 per cent to about 36 per cent. That is not free trade, nor anything like it; but there is scarcely a Republican organ in the land that is not daily proclaiming that it is free trade. Very much of a sort with that is the statement almost universally made to the effect that the course of the Democrats, as indicated by their efforts to revise the tariff, is tending to the great injury of the business of manufacturers, compelling them to reduce wages. A fair example of this sort of campaign misrepresentation is the following from one of the leading Republican organs of the country, published in New York:

> What may be the little cloud no larger than a man's hand on the labor horizon is the strike of 1,500 employés on the Reading Iron Works in consequence of a 10 per cent reduction of wages. The bulk of the men have temporarily accepted the reduction under protest, awaiting the action of the council of the Knights. This is clearly a good time for the non-workers to ask what would happen if the administration of the country should be turned completely over to the tender mercies of the free-traders.

This is drearily tiresome sort of misrepresentation; but there is a great deal of it indulged in just now, and there is likely to be much more of it before the campaign comes to an end.

Whatever the offenses of the Democrats may be, the present reduction of wages by the highly, excessively protected iron and steel masters is not among them. The millionare high-tariff steel and iron rail maker who is now tooling Mr. Blaine over the pleasant roads of England in a four-in-hand and in the most royal style, and who stated to Representative Scott of Erie that his profits in a single year from his works amounted to $1,500,000 [he is quarter owner of the works], is chiefly responsible for the reduction in wages in the iron trade. He determined not long ago to reduce the wages of his employés one-fourth; and he did it. He took nothing from the sum actually paid, but for that same wage he increased the hours of labor one-fourth—from eight hours to ten hours a day. His employés refused to accept the reduction; he closed his works against them and employed in their stead, on his own terms, alien workmen who were living in overcrowded idleness in the region of his plant. This highly-protected manufacturer took imported free labor to use as a club to beat out the brains of his old employés, who, seeing they were beaten by it, surrendered, and, accepting his hard conditions, went back to their places, while he went off to Europe to play the royal host with his four-in-hand to Mr. Blaine.

The example set by Mr. Carnegie is simply being followed by others. The industrial districts of the Eastern States are so overrun with imported free labor as to render it easy to compel the acceptance of reduced wages. It was but the other day that we called attention to the fact that a contractor in this sort of labor offered to supply at once 200 or 300 Italians at 75 cents a day. That tells the whole sad story of wage-reduction; the supply of a certain sort is greater than the demand, and its cheapness affects the entire market. It is given as one reason for the reduction of pay in the iron trade that the railroad companies are doing nothing in the way of extending and improving their roads; but the truth is that they were never so active except during the year 1887, so active in both directions as they are this year. In 1887 the railroads laid 2,351 miles of new main track in the first five months, and during the same period of this year they have laid within eighty miles of as many, and there is no indication whatever of a decrease of this phenomenal activity, it being estimated by the *Railway Age* that not less than 12,000 miles of new main track will be laid before 1889. Capitalists are in this matter looking out for themselves, leaving their employés to look out for themselves.

### THE OBITUARY RECORD.

**Death of an Old-Time Abolition Newspaper Man.**

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Sidney Howard Gay, an old-time journalist and literary man, died last evening at his home in West New Brighton, Staten Island, after a three-years' illness caused by ossification.

[The deceased was born seventy-four years ago in the Town of Hingham, Mass. Beginning life as a school-teacher he drifted into journalism as an Abolitionist, and succeeded Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs as editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, formerly published in New York. After leaving this paper Mr. Gay was made managing editor of the *Tribune* under Horace Greeley. He also filled this position on the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. In conjunction with William Cullen Bryant Mr. Gay wrote "Bryant and Gay's History of the United States," published by the Scribners in 1878, just after Mr. Gay had retired from the editorship of the New York *Evening Post*. Of late years Mr. Gay had lived in retirement. His body will be taken tomorrow afternoon to the family burial-plot at Hingham, Mass., where the funeral ceremonies will be held. He leaves a widow and three children.]

**Cyrus Bentley.**

The funeral services of the late Cyrus Bentley were held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 2001 Indiana avenue. A brief address touching the simple and unpretentious Christian life of the deceased lawyer was made by Dr. G. C. Lorimer and prayer was offered by Dr. W. W. Everts. On the casket lay a pillow of smilax and a wreath of English ivy and palm leaves. The body was borne by the sons and nephews of Mr. Bentley, while Judges Tuley and Blodgett and Messrs. Quigg, Bigelow, Goodman, Gillette, Jacobs, and Carter acted as honorary pall-bearers. A large number of family friends and members of the bar were present. Memorial services will be held at the Immanuel Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member, next Sunday morning.

**Shot His Old Sweetheart.**

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 26.—[Special.]—This afternoon Miss Julia Huskins, aged 18, living at Point Pleasant, died at the hands of Dr. W. S. Hoy, a physician of State reputation and member of the Board of Pension Examiners. Shortly before her death, under oath, she related how the doctor came to her house and asked her for a private conversation, which she refused because she feared violence. He came the second time, and, being again refused, handed her a note in which he said he would kill her and her mother. She still refused to talk privately with him, when he drew his revolver and fired at her breast. She died soon after giving this account. The doctor, who is in jail, is charged with improper relations with the young lady, and the deed is the result of a coolness on her part.

**Will Care for Mrs. Cleveland.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The Secretary of War has ordered Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to Boston and Wood's Hole, Mass., "on public business." Gen. Greely was ordered to the same section of country last summer at the time Mrs. Cleveland was visiting there, and he made himself useful and ornamental as the escort of the first lady of the land. As Mrs. Cleveland leaves again shortly for the same neighborhood it is probable that Gen. Greely's "public business" will consist of acting as her official escort as he did last year.

**Shot His Employer and Himself.**

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—Yesterday Smith & Wilson, contractors, now building the custom-house here, discharged Louis Nicoli, a stonecutter, for drunkeness. At 6 o'clock tonight Nicoli appeared at the works and shot Contractor M. B. Wilson in the neck, with probably fatal results. He then walked home and placing the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth sent a bullet into his head. Nicoli is not dead, but there is little hope for their recovery.

# THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

## LAX GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF THE ORKNEY LOSS.

**A Small Sea Proves the Old Schooner to Be a Coffin—She Is Towed Into Racine and Deserted by Her Crew—Serious Delays to Vessels at the Wisconsin Central Bridge—A Dull Day in Freights—The Rosedale Passes Detroit.**

RACINE, Wis., June 26.—[Special.]—The crew of the schr Orkney Lass were a happy lot of men when that boat was towed into port today. They did not wait long to leave the vessel which had come near being their coffin. When in midlake the schooner sprung a leak, and soon afterward became water-logged. In this helpless condition she was picked up and towed into Racine with half her deck-load of cedar posts gone. She was on her way to Chicago.

Gross negligence was shown by the Government inspector of vessel hulls in allowing the Orkney Lass to leave port at all, as her inability to weather a sea was clearly shown today. The boat is over thirty years old, and lay on the bottom of the North Branch of the Chicago River half a decade. Three years ago she was raised and was put in dry-dock to be patched up so she would float. She was described when she came out to be as "crooked as a rail fence." She was afterward bought by George Buzard of Port Huron, who has since sailed her. The boat was as veritable a coffin as ever sailed out of a port. The action of the crew in deserting her is interesting. The wonder is any were found willing to trust their lives with her. The hard season can probably alone explain it.

**Lake and Canal Freights.**

Not much vessel room was wanted by shippers yesterday, but the demand was sufficient to give cargoes to boats which were ready to load. Rates were unchanged on the basis of 1½ cents on corn to Buffalo and Georgian Bay. Charters were: To Buffalo—C. S. Parnell, Boston, A. P. Wright, corn; to Ogdensburg—W. L. Frost, corn and oats; to Erie—Clarion, corn; to Georgian Bay—Maxwell, oats. Total capacity—Corn, 394,000 bushels; oats, 71,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—[Special.]—There was a lull in coal chartering today, and as none of the light tonnage taken had arrived there was not much doing. There is a prospect that the boats engaged Monday will be badly bunched and no one wants to charter much till it is known how they are coming out. The prop Colorado loads for Duluth, the Yakima and Missouri for Duluth, at 75 cents; the J. H. Outhwaite and the J. H. Devereux for Milwaukee at 90 cents. Canal freights are dull at 2 cents on wheat and 1¾ on corn to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—[Special.]—Coal tonnage was in good demand today, but few vessels were on the market. Owners of craft for Lake Michigan ports asked a slight advance over previous rates in keeping with the higher Buffalo rates. Charters were: Ganges, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 75 cents; Arthur, coal, Huron to Milwaukee, 80 cents—an advance of five cents; Complin, Ontario and Genoa, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, 90 cents; C. Tower, coal, Sandusky to Duluth, 70 cents; McGee, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 85 cents; Monterey, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.15.

**A Troublesome Railroad Bridge.**

Vesselmen make complaint at the way their boats are being held at the Wisconsin Central bridge near Twelfth street. Yesterday three vessels were detained fifty-five minutes and several more from twenty to thirty minutes. The road does much of its switching on the bridge, as its yards on the east side of the river are small, and with this arrangement the vesselmen find the most fault. The question as to whose

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman of established character and ability as a moderate salary; office work preferred. A 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has completed a full business course; good penman; can speak, read, and write both German and English; assistant bookkeeping preferred. No. 1 references. Address H. W. K., 99 N. 6th-st., Quincy, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, stock, or shipping clerk; age 26; references and security. Address A 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, 15 YEARS' EXperience as bookkeeper and general man, as assistant bookkeeper, clerk, salesman, or shipper in any house desiring a reliable man. A 60, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or stenographer; excellent references. Z 20, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and general office man; small salary. Address A 24, Tribune office.

### Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN — A THOroughly competent business man desires to represent a first-class house in New England; goods and prices must be adapted to wholesale and large retail trade; manufacturer preferred; commission or salary; highest references; security if desired. Address W. S. H., box 1504, Boston, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN LOCATED IN the Southwest would like to travel for some good house. Z 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG man as salesman in a South Water-st. commission house. Address, for two days, J. W. R., 71 Fullerton-av.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAKER OR salesman on road or in house by man of experience. Best of references. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer and machinist thoroughly acquainted with the Corliss and other high-speed engines, pumps, elevators, and electric light. A1 references. Z 6 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS gardener, or anything; good hand, and wants good job. Address A 41, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, WILLing and obliging. Best references. Fine driver. A 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; single man; German. With good city references. Address A 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; THOroughly understands his duties. Good English and city references. Aged 28. Address A 11, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; UNderstands care of horses, and can make himself useful. Address A 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman in private family; good references. Z 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man; understands care of fine carriages and road horses thoroughly; a good, careful driver; strictly temperate. Can furnish first-class reference. A 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, as coachman or second man. Address W. B. M., 2307 Indiana-av.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN willing to do any kind of work. Address A 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO DO any kind of work. Address A 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PROFESSIONAL MALE nurse open for engagement. Z 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, as butler or cook in a nice private family, or for a gentleman; city or country. Call from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 3234 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ADVERTISING agent for one or two trade journals; experienced. Address G. F. H., Journal American Medical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGrapher and typewriter; will work for moderate salary. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; none except with best of reference need apply. Address 81 St. Clair-st., corner Ohio.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRLS FOR CITY or country. 2246 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FOR SMALL FAMILY—COMPETENT girl for general housework; prefer Scotch, English, or Irish, and one just out. A 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; also second girl who is good chambermaid, waitress, and seamstress. Apply at 1236 Wabash-av., between 11 and 1 Wednesday.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two on South Side; German preferred. Address giving names of references A 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework, with references. 3220 Stanton-av.

WANTED—AT 3430 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL; SHE must be good plain cook and good washer and ironer.

### Dressmakers.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER. Call at 3250 Indiana-av.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAIST HANDS. Apply at 2510 Wabash-av.

### Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL to take entire charge of baby; 1 year old; references required. 3242 Groveland-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE NURSE TO CARE FOR child 17 months old. 419 Ontario-st.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FOR THE NORTH AND SOUTH Sides—First-class cook; also, first-class cooks that wash and iron; $5; references. W. G. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS IN hand a practical work, involving extended inquiry into the state of politics, would enlist the services of a lady fitted to aid him in such investigations. Address with some particulars, A 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY; ONE ACCUStomed to selling toilet articles; must be a good talker. Address R H 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO CROchet work at home; city or country; steady work. WESTERN LACE MFG. CO., 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO EDUCATE FOR the stage. Room 10, 116 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A PUSHING BUSINESS WOMAN living outside Chicago to represent a responsible N. Y. house. Liberal salary. References exchanged. J. B. REYCRAFT, Supt., 24 Reade-st., N. Y.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CALIFORNIA BARGAIN—FOR SALE—WATER-power flour mill, capacity 300 barrels daily, and three warehouses, together with 800 acres of land, situate alongside Central Pacific Railroad and adjacent to Sacramento River, opposite Tehama, California; also first right to water of Mill Creek, a large and clear stream affording always ample supply; with moderate expense water power can be made to equal 1,000 barrels daily or water can be used for irrigation. Can buy adjoining lands in large tracts at moderate prices, and by irrigation for fruit or vine land realize enormous enhancement on such purchases. Located in midst of large wheat-producing section. Shall dispose of same soon. This is a rare opportunity for one with capital. Address 29 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

BIG BARGAIN IN 15-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE, all occupied; elegantly furnished; only $600 cash needed. 84 Washington-st., Room 42.

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A DAILY and weekly Republican paper of large circulation, published in one of the most thriving towns of Central California; the office is well supplied with machinery of every description and has a large assortment of type; hires men employed; ill-health the cause of selling; a rare chance for a newspaper man; price, $8,000 cash. Address L. G. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE BIG money—I control valuable electrical street railway patents. The best system now known. Letters patent secured for United States and most of foreign countries; want financial assistance to form company, etc. None but reliable parties need apply. For an opportunity to investigate address Electric, Z 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUTCHER'S SHOP, if complete, with neat wagon and horse; good investment to man with small capital. Apply to W. J. STEFFENS, 348 Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED GROcery stores in Chicago; or will sell fixtures and stock complete, including a No. 1 ice-box, showcases, scales, coffee-mill, and scoops; everything in A No. 1 order; liberal terms to good party. Call or address 2337 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR AND TOBACCO BUSINESS, pool and billiard parlor, and soda fountain, in one of the best localities in Chicago, doing a good business; good reasons for selling. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE business; good trade, excellent location, low rent, new stock; good reason for selling and will sell cheap. Z 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PEARL ORNAMENT FACTORY AND business, centrally located, and now on paying basis, by one whose other business engagements require his attention. Communicate with Room 6, 136 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — REASONABLE; A BOARDING-house full of good boarders. Apply, up-stairs, 357 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON DOWN town doing a business of $50 per day; can be bought cheap if taken at once. Address A 5, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF FAILING HEALTH, an old established dry goods business in the best city in Kansas; $50,000 cash; no agents. Address J. A. BRISTOL, 358 W. Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-CAN MILK ROUTE IN A flourishing city of 4,000 inhabitants. Address Lock-Box 1294, Le Mars, Iowa.

FOR SALE—$2,000 BUYS A MANUFACTURING business; splendid chance; investigate this; good reason for selling. V 95, Tribune office.

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A coal mining company operating in an adjoining State, prosperous in every way, wants services of thoroughly practical business man with $50,000, or more, to act in the capacities of Secretary and Treasurer with commensurate interest would be given.

Company owns 640 acres of fine agricultural land underlaid with a 5½-feet seam of easily worked, good steam coal; the entire product under contracts covering not fewer years is being shipped to railroads and manufactories at very satisfactory prices.

Whole property, including lands, machinery, miners' houses, stores, reservoir, etc., is in active use and other stock, is worth at a low valuation $150,000.

The additional capital will be used in the further development of the property. The circumstances are favorable for a very profitable increase in the tonnage mined and marketed. Call on or address J. HUMPHRIES, Room 17, 162 East Washington-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED—ALL OVER the United States, to sell pictures of the candidates for President and Vice-President of both parties; also pictures of the great Auditorium, taken during the late Republican Convention. Samples of all by mail, 50 cents. Novelty Card & Advertising Company, 105, 107, and 107 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR LINE OF IN-candescent lamps. We can do you some good. Send for terms. JOHN GATELY & CO., 197 East Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES 20C; NEEDLE PACKages cheap. ELITHORP'S factory, 71 Randolph.

LADY AGENTS—FASTEST SELLING ARTICLE in the market; large profit to agent. Call 10 to 11 and 4 to 5. Room 26, 34 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OUTside of Chicago (traveling or local) of our safes; size 28x18 inches; weight 300 lbs.; retail price $40; other sizes in proportion; a rare chance and permanent business; these safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

## INSTRUCTION.

DR. H. SCHWERIN, LATE OF MILAN AND Paris, teaches the highest art of singing and finishes pupils for the operatic stage, concert, or church. Voices examined free of charge. Room 8, Kimball Music-Hall, 247 State-st.

ELOCUTION, ACTING, FENCING, STAGE DANCing, singing, piano, organ, etc., taught by distinguished teachers. Prices reasonable. Chicago Dramatic and Musical College, 116 E. Monroe-st., Suite 10.

MUNSON AND PITMAN SHORTHAND THOROughly taught. Course by mail, $5. Circulars free. 633 Chicago Opera-House.

STAMMERING—I HAVE HAD A VERY BAD IMpediment in my speech for 20 years, and have been cured by DR. RIVERSBURGH in a few weeks' treatment at the World's Vocal Institute, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av. JOHN CLARK. Inquire in drug store, 63 State-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SPECIAL daily dictation for all systems, $1.25 per week. From this class positions are steadily, promptly filled. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—ASH-land-av., n. e. cor. Monroe-st., 67x154, e., s., and w. exposure; fine location for apartment building or first-class flats. J. W. FORD, 138 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—20 FEET FRONT, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts.; also 500 feet on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison. J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3 FINE PIECES, 66 FEET, ON VAN Buren and Loomis-sts., 2-story and basement brick house, 7 rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences; 66 feet on West Monroe-st., 203 feet deep, with house, No. 408; 66 feet on Vincennes-av., near 39th-st. and Aldine-square. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

### South Side.

FOR SALE—
Four new dwellings, $12,500 and $16,500 n. w. cor. Lake-av. and 37th-st. The best houses for the money ever offered for sale in Chicago.

JAS. B. GALLOWAY.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL NO. 78 12TH-ST., BEtween Wabash-av. and State-st., at a price that will pay the highest per cent net on the investment. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER AT A SPECIAL PRICE 20x54 feet on Michigan-av., 50 feet south of Madison-st.; any one desiring a paying investment should call for particulars on E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—LARGE FRONTAGE near Harrison; splendid investment; want an offer. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE INVESTMENT NEAR Madison and State-sts., paying well on $100,000 Address A 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY MEAD & COE, 140 LA SALLE-ST., six pressed-brick stores on the s. w. corner of Archer-av. and Wood-st. Submit offers.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, 297TH-ST., NEAR INdiana-av., south front; want an offer. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 31ST-st.—New, modern, well-built 2-story and basement brick store-front building, with two flats above; modern conveniences; brings in good rental; very desirable; $11,250. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

### West Side.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 LA Salle-st., Room 6, also 253 West Madison-st.:

VACANT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Congress-st., near Throop, 24x120 | $5,000 |
| Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., 25x100 | 1,850 |
| Hermitage-av., near Polk-st., 24x125 | 1,300 |
| Harrison-st., near Western-av., 24x120 | bargain |
| Harrison-st., near Hoyne-av., 25x165 | 2,300 |
| West Jackson-st., near Loomis, 25x120 | 3,125 |
| West Jackson-st., near Whipple, 25x125 | 950 |
| West Kinzie-st., near Hoyne-av., 25x120 | 700 |
| Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, 24x125 | 2,050 |
| Latlin-st., near Polk, 25x125 | 2,000 |
| Monroe-st., near Leavitt, 25x125 | make offer |
| Page-st., near Lake, 25x125 | $1,000 |
| Ogden-av., near 12th-st., 24x120, per foot | 100 |
| Oakley-st., near Van Buren-st., 25x120 | 1,000 |
| Sacramento-st., near Van Buren-st., 25x125 | 850 |
| Van Buren-st., near Sacramento-av., 25x130 | 1,500 |
| Whipple-st., near Sacramento-av., 25x125 | 900 |
| Western-av., near Van Buren-st., 25x120 | cheap |
| Washington-bid., near Francisco-st., 48x120 | bargain |
| Washington-bid., near Ogden-av., 24x120 | $4,100 |
| Washington-bid., near Albany-av., 50x200 | 150 |
| Washington-bid., near Paulina-st., 25x125 | cheap |
| Warren-av., near Robey, 24x120 | 75 |

FOR SALE—$6,000—Two good houses and two lots on W. Harrison-st., near Robey, for $6,000; lots are worth it. For $4,000—Two good brick houses and 40-foot lot on Latlin-st., near Harrison.

For 2,200—A good brick and frame house, Latlin-st., near Polk.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—HERE IS THE CHEAPEST 60 FEET ever offered on Washington-blvd., located in the choicest block on the street. 189 feet deep, $128.

Van Buren-st., near Western-av., 50x125, at a great sacrifice for a quick sale.

Washtenaw-av., cor. 19th-st., 99x125, $3,250.

Fulton-st., near Homan-av., 25x100, a bargain, easy terms.

Madison-st., corner 47th, 132x125, cheap.

California-av., near Washington, 25x125, $1,850.

D. H. WEAD & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Western-av., 66x190, for $11,000.

37x200, Madison-st., near Wood, with good 2-story brick and frame; $6,500.

2-story brick and frame opposite May-st. for $15,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—200 FEET front, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOOMIS-ST., ONE OF THOSE ELEgant 2-story brick, modern improvements; leaving the city, traveled three years in Europe, and call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—175x125 FT., 16TH, NEAR DOUGLAS Park, only $30 per foot; a rare bargain. WARREN F. PITNEY, Room 34, 181 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND CELLAR stone-front house with all modern improvements on Park-av.; $4,000. C. A. WEARY, 102 East Washington-st., Rooms 63 and 64.

### North Side.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A MODERN HOUSE Rock-faced, brownstone front, 14 rooms, Cleveland-st., near the Lake Shore drive; owner leaving the city. Address S 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH STATE-ST., IN BEST part, 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms and bath; ing-room on main floor; good barn in rear; if purchased at once can be had at a bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NORTH OF FULLERton, 22 or 44 ft. by 100, east front; a bargain. W. S. BATES, 205 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR GARFIELD AND SEMINARY-AVES., ON JAY-ST.—A good 8-room new brick house; only $2,000 cash; no agents. ADDRESS J. A. BRISTOL, 358 W. Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-CAN MILK ROUTE IN A flourishing city of 4,000 inhabitants. Address Lock-Box 1294, Le Mars, Iowa.

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## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON PHILLIPS-AV.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Douglas depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks and there you are. You can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $5,000 to $6,000 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $100 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks in. Handy to your homestead. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House.

JOHN WAIN, 120 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS H. HULBERT, 95 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW—The beautiful property bounded by Evanston-av., Grace-land-av., and Blaisdell-av. One block from the lake; very high; the finest vacant land in Lake View.

THE choice lots two blocks west of this on Sheffield-av.; a large part of this property has been sold for improvement, and as Sheffield-av. is now being sewered and macadamized these lots are very desirable.

A beautiful home, south front, on Melrose-st., half block from the lakes; very cheap.

AUBURN—A few fine lots on 70th-st., immediately adjoining the magnificent improvements east of the Rock Island depot.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—By far the most desirable lots in this fast growing suburb; very low prices; easy terms; will build to suit.

FOR SALE—NEW 5-ROOM HOUSES—
46th-st., Ashland-av., Stockyards, Chicago; Ash-land-av., Garfield-av., Grand-av., Cottage Grove-av. One block from the lake; very high; the finest vacant land in Lake View.

Parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and servant's room on the first floor; three large, elegant chambers, four closets, bathroom and water-closet on second floor; laundry and water-closet in basement; concrete cellar; mantels on first and second floors. Lots have a southern frontage of 30½ feet, and partly covered with natural trees.

See J. J. Love, our foreman, on the premises every day, or call at our office for cards particulars.

O. M. WELLS & CO., owners, Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ARGYLE PARK—
First lake shore suburb north of Chicago.
Two houses for sale; $2,500 and $4,500. All lots 50 feet front, $600 to $1,600. Special inducements to build.
M. FALES DUDLEY, 167 La Salle-st.
Water, sewers, walks, and trees. Property shown free.

DAVIS & HAMMOND, 99 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Don't pay rent, but buy a nice lot near depot, school, and church.

AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

High ground, trees, walks, perfect titles.
Flats and free rides at office.
They are really best bargains south of city.

Bunches of 6 to 10 lots acre price during convention.

Must be sold this month or price advanced next month.

Special bargains in choice lots.
HUMBOLDT PARK AND MAPLEWOOD.
Call for plats and free rides.

S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell in tracts. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6th Ferry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW, NEAR END OF LAKE Shore drive, elegant little home of 9 rooms, bath, cellar, furnace, etc.; a bargain. W. S. BATES, 205 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PAVED STREET; connections in assessments paid; first-st., east of Wallace; 2 desirable lots. M. WATKINS, 10 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON OAK PARK; LOT 50x125 WITH eight-room house. 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
NINE DESIRABLE LOTS.
N. W. corner of Paulina and 52d-sts., 25x125 each; price $2,100 each.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—SOUTHEAST corner of Indiana-av. and 50th-st., 200x162; $52 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AT EVANSTON; MUST be sold; cor. Church and Judson-av., near Dempster-st., with good 2-story frame house. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 144 La Salle-st., also 253 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 103 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN & CO.—HOUSES AND LOTS, all kinds and prices, at Normal Park. Office Sixty-eighth-st., opposite R. I. depot.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 63d-st.; 20 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare, 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY HOME, BUT 45 minutes' ride; large lawn, carriage-house, and orchard; fine house, summer kitchen, etc., with 10 acres land; price $12,000, $3,000 cash, balance on long time. JAMES H. HILL, Room 1, 77 Clark-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IF IT WILL COST NOTHING.
NOTHING FOR THE CHICAGO MAP.
NOTHING FOR THE GRAND EXCURSION.
to
EDGINGTON PARK.
SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1888.
The map is neat and useful,
and the picnic will be delightful.
But
Most important of all is the rare but brief chance of buying a lot $100 lower than actual selling prices in that vicinity.
So put $5 in your pocket and seize the opportunity. $225 will buy a choice lot on the easiest possible terms.
EDGINGTON PARK
Is 64 miles from the Court-House and quite convenient to four stations of the C. & N. W. and C., M. & St. P. Railways.
□ LAST SUNDAY WAS A GALA DAY THERE and everybody was happy, but
SUNDAY NEXT,
While just as enjoyable, will be a day to be long remembered in the history of suburban lot sales. A great host of people will be on the ground and we will entertain them royally. The finest band of music, the finest lunch, and eloquent speaking will be the program.
ALL FREE.
□ The Picnic will wind up with
THREE GRAND PRIZE DRAWINGS. CALL NOW AND SECURE
FREE MAPS AND FREE TICKETS.
L. FRANKLIN,
183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Lots on Wentworth-av., between 61st and 62d-sts.
Lots on La Salle-st., between 61st and 62d.
Lots on 62d-st., between Wentworth-av. and La Salle-st.
Lots on Halsted-st., between 59th and 60th.
Lots on Green-st., between 59th and 60th.
Lots on Centre-av., between 57th and 61st-sts.
Lots on Hay-st., between 57th and 60d.
Lots on Aberdeen-st., between 57th and 60d.
Lots on 61st-st., between Centre-av. and Morgan-st.
Lots on 62d-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen.
Lots on 61st-st., Dreyer, Paulina, Page, and Wood, near 51st.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A GENUINE BARGAIN.
AN ELEGANT KENWOOD CORNER, 264x270,
AN IMMEDIATE PURCHASER CAN SECURE IT AT A PRICE THAT MAKES IT AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.
TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER ON LAKE View-av., east front, at bargain; 165x100. D. H. PLACE & CO., 146 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—220 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON PIERCE-st., just north of 43d-st., between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av.; will sell in lots to suit; price, $60 per foot. L. A. GILLET, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME—FRAME HOUSE, stone foundation, lot 100x200, barn, shade trees, modern conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated. Call or write, J. J. BLAIR, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—$95 PER FOOT, CORNER ON MICHIgan-av., north of 51st-st. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
Near Grand Crossing, on Stony Island-boulevard, 20 acres; ripe for subdivision; very cheap and easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—FRAME house, fronting east, on Loring-av., between 81st and 82d-sts., 10 rooms, large new barn, fine shade and fruit trees, lot 102x126 to alley, price $4,000. HEAD & COE, 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES NEAR EGGLESTON, NEAR B. R., near depot; ripe for subdivision; want an offer. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., R. 1.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR LARGE INVESTORS, ON DREXEL-BOULEVARD, NEAR 42D-ST.—A large tract of the most desirable property on the street. There is no safer property to invest in than this. Values in the vicinity are rapidly advancing. $85,000 for all if taken at once. See us for particulars. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$40,000 IMPROVED AND UNIMproved lands in Southern Kansas on easy terms. Z 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—KANSAS LANDS for merchandise or stock. Z 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LAND AT 20 CENTS PER ACRE TO traders who care more for title than for value. Address A 25, Tribune office.

## OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PROPERTIES west the Mississippi—640 acres magnificent land for stock and grain farming, with valuable unfailing waterpower, good custom merchant flour-mill, machinery, and franchise; spare power for other purposes; good buildings, house, stable, etc.; would make attractive summer resort. This is unincumbered property, and one of finest well-improved portions of farming country, with railways on every side, where values must increase for many years, making investment absolutely safe, now presents to enterprising business-men, first-class millers, country merchants, and stock men the best business opening in the Northwest. Address Sauk Centre, Minn.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Dr. D. M. Keith at North Fairfield, Ohio, together with the good will attained in thirty-eight years' successful practice. Write for particulars. Address DR. DARWIN M. KEITH JR., 208 Peoctonico-st., Rockford, Ill.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—2 TO 5 ACRES NEARLY SQUARE, between Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth sts. and east of State. JULIUS WAHL, 218 La Salle-st., Rooms 615 and 616.

## TO EXCHANGE.

ANY PART OF 1,000 ACRES FARMING LAND IN Nebraska to exchange; want hotel, merchandise, or vacant lots, or what have you? also a mortgage secured in fine real estate of $1,400. Send full particulars what you can offer. X 60, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ABOUT $5,500, to exchange for Illinois or Iowa farm. LIVINGSTON, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR GOOD South Dakota farm? Z 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—5 ELEGANT NEW STONE AND brick houses on the South Side; all modern improvements; part hardwood finish; near steam and cable cars. Want well located acre property for subdividing. O. M. WELLS & CO., owners, 162 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES, stone foundations, and South Side lots, for farm. Owners, 99 Madison-st., Room 68.

TO EXCHANGE—7 LOTS IN OMAHA, NEB., valued at $2,000 each, for house and lot in Chicago; South Side preferred. Address G. R. REITER, P. O. Box 228, Omaha, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK GENERAL DRY GOODS, doing good business, in live town of 3,000 people; want good farm in Northern Illinois or Iowa and $ cash or notes. Address Lock-Box 280, Paxton, Ill.

WILL EXCHANGE ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT piano for lot (inside) and pay cash difference. State location and price. Piano worth $650. Address B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LUCRATIVE medical practice in a city of 18,000, 200 miles south of Chicago, for a corresponding practice in Chicago; residence of 12 rooms to exchange or sell on easy terms. Address M. D., Tribune office.

50,000 ACRES OF ARKANSAS VALLEY lands to exchange for good merchandise or stock. Z 15, Tribune office.

## TYPEWRITERS.

SUPPLIES—WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK of typewriter supplies. Our goods have been carefully selected with a view of accomplishing the best and most economical results. Our "FINE LINEN" papers, manufactured expressly for us, are unequaled. We keep our stock of ribbons and carbon paper fresh and complete by daily and semi-weekly express shipments. Drop us a line and our salesman will call upon you, or telephone us your order and it will be promptly filled by messenger.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 1367. 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OUR RENTAL DEPARTMENT IS furnished with every facility for meeting the wants of patrons who desire to make temporary use of typewriters. We deliver and call for machines, keep them in order, and supply ribbons free of charge. In case any renter decides to purchase we allow one month's rental upon purchase price.
We solicit opportunity to serve our patrons in everything in typewriter line.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 1367. 108 La Salle-st.

## BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, SECOND-HAND gentleman's tricycle, suitable for country roads, or a similar 50-inch bicycle; must be cheap. Address E. BANGS, Lostant, Ill.

## COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

DOGS—ONLY 25 FOR SALE. 15 MASTIFFS, 6 beagles, 1 Irish water spaniels; 3 setters; all ages, including first prize winners, etc.; also 300 fowls, leading varieties; going away and must sell. Kinnawaka Kennels, De Kalb, Ill.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER CONGRESS-ST.—Desirable front rooms, with board.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW AND ELEGANTly furnished rooms, with excellent board.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF NEWLY-furnished, also single rooms, with board, in a quiet adult family.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOME front room, second flat, with board.

2210 MICHIGAN-AV.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, single or en suite, excellent board; moderate terms.

2236 AND 2238 WAB

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL.

Judge Waterman has gone to Martha's Vineyard, Mass., with his wife to spend his summer vacation. He will remain until September.

## IN GENERAL.

Frank Foreman, accused of forgery and larceny, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice R. H. White in $1,200 bonds, in default of which he went to jail.

The new members of the Board of Education will take their seats tonight. The changes will necessitate the election of a new Chairman and the appointment of new committees.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon. All that was done was to consider the pay-roll of the board for the month of June. It was approved and ordered paid.

The scaffold under George Butler, who was plastering at No. 3402 South Park avenue, broke yesterday morning and he dropped twelve feet. His spine was injured and his scalp cut. He was removed to his home at No. 2501 Wallace street. He may die.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Michael Herbster, who was stabbed to death Sunday evening at No. 149 West Jackson street by Gustav A. Rogge, recommended that Rogge be committed to the County Jail until released by due course of law.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mannise, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 6 a. m., 59° above zero; 9 a. m., 58°; 10 a. m., 56°; 11 a. m., 55°; 12 m., 53°; 1 p. m., 53°; 3 p. m., 57°; 6 p. m., 57°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 30.46; 6 p. m., 29.47.

At a meeting of the retail shoe dealers of the city at the Tremont House yesterday arrangements were made for attending the National convention of the craft at Rochester, N. Y., July 24. A large party will leave July 23, stopping one day at Niagara Falls.

After being out five minutes a jury in Judge Blodgett's Court acquitted George W. Weber of charges of embezzling money-order funds. He was Superintendent of the North Division Postal Station, and was at one time mentioned as a candidate for Assistant Postmaster.

Judge Hawes has not yet concluded his examination of the evidence in the Welch case. The record alone occupies over 2,000 pages of typewriter copy, besides which the authorities offered in evidence by both sides will occupy considerable time to look through. The Judge will give notice a day or two prior to announcing his decision from the bench.

A month or two ago a young man wrote from Tyler, Tex., asking Mr. Judd to recommend to him a wife. Yesterday the Postmaster received a letter dated "Rose Cottage, Shettleston, Glasgow, Scotland," in which the writer said that he was living in Texas with his son, from whom he had not heard for many years. The letter was signed "A. E. Foster."

The inquest on the body of Matthias Schreiner, who was burned to death Monday morning, was continued yesterday to July 6. The body presents a horrible appearance, though it has had the attention of professional embalmers. It will be buried today. The police have not secured any additional evidence against the three persons under arrest.

James Welch, the saloonkeeper who was shot in a brawl at No. 188 West Harrison street Monday night, died yesterday morning at the County Hospital. Billy Burns, Thomas Hinch, and a man named Grady are now under arrest at the Desplaines Street Station. When Welch was down on the sidewalk both Burns and Hinch shot at him. The inquest will be held today.

The newsboys' picnic to Jackson Park will take place tomorrow. In preparation for the day's treat there will be a general scrubbing and trimming of the young pickaninnies at Emmeline's bathrooms, No. 68 West Madison street, today. Each of the boys will undergo a course of shaving, to be followed by a bath, and, as there are between 400 and 500 boys, it is expected that the cleansing-up process will take all day.

John Labote, the brickmaker who was hired for $2.50 to thrash three men and made a mistake in assaulting and stabbing John Keop, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 by Justice Kersten. As he was being returned to his cell he was stopped by Keop, who said: "Say, where is that $2 you agreed to pay me for cutting my hand?" Keop was indignant at the refusal of the prisoner to "settle."

Enfried Tessenfritz, a butcher living at No. 169 Henry street and employed in the Fulton Street Market, committed suicide at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting himself in the temple in the rear basement at No. 481 South Centre avenue. He was joking with the saloonkeeper not ten minutes before he killed himself. He leaves a wife and two children in comfortable circumstances. He was about 31 years old.

As F. J. Cavanaugh, of Memphis, Tenn., was passing the First National Bank Building at 9 o'clock yesterday morning two men grabbed him. He screamed for help. One of the footpads choked him and the other attempted to go through his pockets. Cavanaugh broke away, but as he did so one of the men pulled off his handkerchief. The other struck him in the face. Cavanaugh says that all this time Officer Stahl was standing on the corner diagonally opposit. As the officer started leisurely across the street the rogues ran. The policeman, according to Cavanaugh, said: "I thought you were fooling. I thought it was drunken delegates." The chain and charm were valued at $115.

Iver Doe, a furniture manufacturer at No. 276 North Green street, has failed, and the Sheriff yesterday took possession of his factory. Confessions of judgment were filed in the Circuit Court by Doe in favor of Ingebright T. Reiling for $5,000, and in favor of Anders Doe for $1,000. A similar judgment was entered in the Superior Court in favor of Frank W. Mix for $6,145. "Mr. Doe's failure is a 'square' one," said Attorney Charles F. White, who represents the judgment creditors. "It has been brought about by the fact that he could not readily place his manufactured stock on the market at paying prices. Then, too, he was caught for a considerable amount by the failure of the Newberry Furniture Company recently. The judgments against him amount to about $16,000, and I should say his total liabilities might be from $18,000 to $20,000."

Mrs. Charles Hoban, the widow who eloped with J. B. Amslee from Plymouth, Ind., Monday, appeared before Justice Woodman yesterday morning. She left her home and three grown children and fled with him to Chicago, intending to get married. He took her pocketbook containing some $62, all she had. Justice Woodman asked Amslee if he was willing to marry her. He answered, "Yes, but I don't know whether she would have me now." "No, I don't want to be married now," said Mrs. Hoban. Amslee said he had intended all along to marry the woman. He said his father was a member of a gas company in St. Luis, Cal., and would send him money. The case against him was continued until today. Officers arrested Amslee and his friend North at the Union Depot as they were starting for the West.

### Departure of an Old Comrade.

At a meeting of Post No. 28, G. A. R., held last night, resolutions offered by Kirk N. Eastman were adopted expressing sorrow at the withdrawal from the post of W. H. Christian, who is about to take up his residence in Missouri.

### What the Cook County Democrats Are Doing.

The Cook County Democratic Central Committee organized Monday night by electing Jonas Hutchinson Chairman. The short-hairs wanted DeWitt C. Cregier to accept the Chairmanship, but he declined, and consequently Mr. Hutchinson, who represents the Government Building element, had no opposition. James C. Strain was made Secretary and William Best was elected Treasurer.

The old Cook County Democratic Club was revived last evening. For a year or so it was known as the County Democracy, its constitution vesting in it sole control of the party machinery, but the "harmony" committee arrangement made a change of base necessary and hereafter it will be what it was, the Cook County Democratic Club, an auxiliary organization. A resolution was adopted indorsing Congressman Lawler for his distinguished services in promoting the welfare of the country and his party in securing 120 pensions for his constituents and for having sent 10,000 copies of the notes speeches delivered in Congress to the voters in his district.

### Accusations Against a Doctor.

South Chicago is stirred up over the disappearance of Dr. A. R. Collar, a practicing physician. Saturday evening a letter dated at Syracuse, Ind., and addressed to the Mayor of South Chicago was received at police headquarters. The letter asked if anything could be done with Dr. A. R. Collar, "who has two women living in Ohio and one in Ligonier, Ind., and is now living in South Chicago with another man's wife." The communication was signed "George Tully, Syracuse, Ind.," and contained also the names of several citizens of that place. Dr. Collar appeared in South Chicago five weeks ago. He took quarters at No. 9138 Erie avenue, and had got only little business. When shown a copy of the letter received at police headquarters he declared it a persecution. He denied having left a wife in Ohio, and stated that he was trying to get a divorce from his wife in Syracuse. He said that Mrs. James Epert, who accompanied him to South Chicago, was free to do as she chose, having secured a divorce from her husband. Shortly before noon yesterday the doctor, accompanied by Mrs. Epert, quietly left South Chicago.

## AT THE LA SALLE CLUB.

### Dedicating the Addition to Their Club-House.

A pleasant and largely attended reception was held at the La Salle Club-House last evening. The occasion was the dedication of the new addition to the club's main house, which has just been completed. The addition is a large three-story building, which is to be used as bowling-room, billiard-hall, and assembly room. In the bowling-room, which occupies the basement and is 44x86 feet, are five bowling alleys and two shuffle boards. The second floor is occupied as a billiard-hall, and contains twelve billiard and pool tables. The third story has the assembly hall, a large rectangular room, 44x76 feet, lighted by a skylight extending nearly the entire length of the building. Adjoining the assembly room on the right is a card room and on the left a ladies' reception room.

The reception last evening was attended by upwards of 300 persons, including some of the most prominent citizens of the city. The entertainment was almost wholly of a social nature. During the early part of the evening the Second Regiment Band, Bugle, and Drum Corps played.

Then followed a dancing program of eight figures at 10 o'clock. The grand march was led by President George A. Williams and wife, in which upwards of 150 couples participated. A luncheon was served at midnight.

Among those who attended the reception were Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Cyrus Leland Jr. of Kansas, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, H. C. Hobart of New Jersey, Gen. Sanborn of Michigan, Sam Fessenden of Connecticut, Mayor Roche, George R. Davis and wife, Judge Tuthill, Judge Waterman, Sam B. Raymond and wife, Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, R. B. Foster, and E. G. Keith.

## THE NEW LAKE TUNNEL.

### Progress Made to Date—The Intermediate Crib.

Work on the new lake tunnel and its land connections is sufficiently advanced to give a fair idea of the size of the undertaking. It will be remembered that three shafts were sunk originally, one on the Lake-Front at Peck court, one at Fifth avenue and Polk street, and the third on the West Side. From these shafts the land tunnels were started in five directions: East from the West Side, east and west from the Fifth avenue shaft, and south and west from the Peck court shaft, the latter in the direction of the pumping-works to be established at Fourteenth street. It was the original intention to start the lake tunnel proper from the Peck court shaft at a depth of ninety feet, the land tunnel level being seventy-nine feet. The shaft was successfully sunk to a depth sufficient to allow work on the shore end in two directions, but before the depth necessary for the lake tunnel was reached an immense body of quicksand which threatened to let all Lake Michigan in was struck, and after every expedient known to modern engineering had been tried it was decided to sink a new shaft further south. This was located on the Lake-Front at Park row. The ground was found to be good, and the shaft is now down full depth. This new shaft adds two tunnels to those already started—one north to meet that running south from Peck court and the lake tunnel proper.

Work on three out of the five original tunnels has been at a standstill for nearly two months, owing to the inability of the contractors to obtain brick. The specifications call for hand-made bricks, and while it was easy to get machine-made bricks no hand-made bricks could be obtained because of the scarcity in the market caused by a partial strike among the brickmakers and the backwardness of the season. The work at the West Side shaft has proceeded right along, and the tunnel has reached a point under Canal street, near Jackson, a distance of about 1,400 feet from the shaft. The work on the east tunnel from the Fifth avenue shaft has been continuous, and it has reached a distance of about 800 feet, which would bring it to a point between La Salle and Clark streets. The new crop of brick is beginning to come in and work has been resumed on the west tunnel, which has been extended about 300 feet. The contractors expect to be able to resume the work in both directions from the Peck court shaft this week. Work has been begun on the tunnel running north from Park row, and will be started on the lake tunnel proper this evening.

The tunnel itself will run four miles into the lake. An intermediate crib or shaft will be sunk two and one-half miles from the shore. This crib is now being constructed on the edge of the shore east of the Illinois Central tracks at Peck court. It consists of two steel cylinders, one seventy-five feet in diameter and the other thirty feet, and each fifty feet high. Their weight is between 300 and 500 tons, and to place them in position is, therefore, an undertaking of no small size. They are being put together on ways, and when completed will be launched, one within the other, just as a ship is launched. Naturally enough they will sink to the bottom, and as there is about twelve feet of water at the spot they will stand out of water about forty feet. They will then be put between two good-sized schooners or scows of about 500 tons each, and lifted from the bottom. Tugs will tow them into deeper water, where they will be dropped again to allow a better grip nearer the centre of equilibrium. This may take several successive drops to the bottom. Arrived at the spot selected for the intermediate crib the cylinder will be dropped to the bottom. There is thirty-eight feet of water at the spot, and the cylinders will therefore project about ten feet above the surface, allowing for the sinking of the cylinders some little distance into the bottom. They will next be anchored just as a ship is, and the space between the two cylinders will be filled in with concrete, sand, stone, etc. When this has been accomplished a shaft will be sunk within the inner cylinder, from which tunnels will be started in both directions. The cylinders will be placed in position in July if the weather is favorable. An off-shore wind and a smooth lake will be necessary, and if an east wind comes up it will be necessary to drop the cylinders to the bottom, to be picked up again when the lake is smooth. When the tunnel is finished this crib will be removed.

## A CATHOLIC BUSINESS COLLEGE.

### A School to Be Built at Wabash Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

A corporation of seven Christian brothers, of which Brother Adjutor of St. Patrick's Business College is President, has obtained a charter for a similar school on the South Side, to serve as a complement to the parochial schools in the South Division, but to be owned and controlled exclusively by the Christian Brotherhood. The location secured for the building is the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The lot, with two frontages of about 100 feet each, has been purchased for $25,000. It is the intention to break ground early in the fall and to push forward the construction of a building to cost $100,000. The inspiration of the plan was the inability of St. Patrick's School to accommodate nearly all of those who wished to avail themselves of its system of business training, and also the fact that the management has been for some time unable to turn out graduates as fast as business-houses in Chicago and elsewhere found situations for them. There being no Catholic business-school on the South Side, the location named was chosen when the plan had been indorsed by Brother Paulian of St. Louis, who is at the head of the Western province of the brotherhood. The new school will be called "The De La Salle Institute," and Brother Adjutor will be its director. In order that residents of the neighborhood may not be annoyed the school will be conducted on the "one session" plan, the hours being from 9 a. m. to 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with a brief intermission for lunch, but none for recreation. The object of the school is to afford a thorough Christian and commercial education. The forms of religious exercise will be Catholic, but pupils of all sects will be admitted on an equal footing. The course will cover a period of about four years.

## SUBURBAN.

### Lake View.

Charles Lauer, a carpenter, was before Justice Barnard yesterday charged with cruelty to his three children left in his care by the death of his wife some months since. He was prosecuted by Officer Little of the Humane Society. The eldest of the children is a girl of 10 years, who presented a pitiful spectacle when she appeared in court. Her face was bruised and swollen and one of her eyes was nearly closed, the result of a blow from her father's fist. She could with difficulty hear the questions of the court on account of the deafness caused by her ill-treatment. She has been attending school and doing all the housework for her father and brothers. Mrs. Mayor Boldenweck a few days ago heard of the child's sad condition and has since cared for her. The court ordered that the child be taken to an asylum, and postponed the disposition of the case against the father until Friday. The boys, who have not fared as badly as their sister, will probably be disposed of in a similar manner.

### Hyde Park Saloons.

The Village Board of Trustees met last night. The people of Hegewisch protested against allowing the licensing of a saloon directly opposit the Methodist Church, and the board thought the protest a righteous one.

Hyde Park Grand Jo. No. 12, British American Association, held its public installation exercises last evening at the Kenwood chapel, Lake and Woodlawn avenues. There was a comfortable attendance. The officers installed were: President, William Watkins; Vice-President, William Harvey; Secretary, W. A. Rawson. Addresses were made by Judge C. M. Hawley, M. M. Trumbull, Judge Van H. Higgins, and others.

### Lake.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday the annual appropriation bill amounting to $297,500, or $58,500 more than last year, was passed. Fifty thousand was placed to the credit of the police and a similar sum to the fire department.

### French Canadians in Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—[Special.]—The seventeenth annual convention of French-Canadian societies opened today at Nashua, N. H. There were 700 responses to the roll-call, representing the United States and Canada. L. P. Lucies presided and Mayor Tolles of Nashua welcomed the delegates. A letter was read from President Cleveland expressing regret at his inability to be present. Dr. L. J. Martell of Lewiston, Me., was elected President; Monsieur Dufrane of St. Paul, Minn., First Vice-President; Dr. Laurie of Putnam, Conn., Second Vice-President; E. H. Tardivel of Lewiston, Me., First Secretary; Monsieur Button of Centralville, R. I., Chaplain. The gathering is a unique one, but promises much for New England, where the French Canadians are flocking rapidly.

# ROCHE AND WASHBURNE.

## THE WAR BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND THE CITY ATTORNEY.

### The Latter Is Directed to Obey the Orders of the Corporation Counsel—He Says He Is Independent of the Mayor and His Appointees and Will Do Nothing of the Kind—A New Trial of the Altgeld Case Granted by the Plaintiff on Mr. Washburne's Request.

The war between City-Attorney Washburne on the one side and the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel on the other is still going on. The Mayor yesterday sent a note to Corporation-Counsel Green telling him to notify the City Attorney to request the plaintiff in the suit of Altgeld vs. City of Chicago to grant a new trial. "In my opinion, in the interest of the taxpayers of the City of Chicago, the request should be made, as the favor extended personally by the City Attorney was not for the best interest of the city and was given without the knowledge, approval, or consent of the Controller, Corporation Counsel, or Mayor. In all cases hereafter where the city is interested in litigation you will notify the City Attorney to obey the instructions of the Corporation Counsel."

Judge Green sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Washburne, who received it with great indignation. "I do not propose to submit to the dictation of any one," he said. "I was elected by the people, and received a larger vote than Mr. Roche. If the courts decide I am not City Attorney, then all right; but until such a decision is made I propose to perform the duties of my office, and that without dictation from any one. This is an old fight on me, breaking out in a new manner. The machine has always been against me."

Mr. Washburne thereupon wrote a letter to Mayor Roche stating that he has obtained Judge Altgeld's consent to a new trial of the damage suit, to come off July 9 before Judge Collins.

"In view of the complications arising from this matter it would be indelicate on my part to participate in a new trial of the same, and I therefore decline to act as the attorney for the city when the case is heard again. Your Corporation Counsel can, therefore, proceed at once to meet the case when heard.

"Respecting your orders that I 'obey the instructions of the Corporation Counsel in all cases hereafter wherein the city is interested,' I must beg to remind you of the fact that the charter, ordinances, and City Council are still supreme in their authority to the Mayor and any and all of his appointees. Like yourself, I am a charter officer of this city, duly elected by the people. The duties of my position are prescribed by law, and are not circumscribed by the will, the caprice, nor the policy of any city officials. So long as the laws remain as they are I shall look for my guidance to a higher authority than any city official, whether he be a chartered officer or an appointee of the Mayor. Notwithstanding your letter I shall continue to act as the City Attorney, claiming and demanding all the rights and privileges and powers which are conferred on that office by the charter, under which I act, and must, therefore, decline to receive any instructions or any directions from your Corporation Counsel."

Controller Burley states that a statement in Mr. Washburne's letter that he consented to the trial and settlement of the Altgeld case is incorrect, and he has made affidavit to this effect. During the day Mr. Washburne notified Judge Altgeld of Mayor Roche's desire that a rehearing of the case be granted, and the Judge consented.

Judge Altgeld says in his letter: "Now, as you say your conduct is being misconstrued and as you place your request on personal grounds, I will consent to retry the case on the following conditions: Get some Judge of the Circuit Court to agree to try the case before vacation without a jury, submit the whole matter to the court, both sides put in their evidence, and at the conclusion of the arguments hand the judgment now standing in my favor set aside and have the court enter a new judgment for such sum as it, under the evidence, thinks right, and let that judgment be final and end the litigation, neither party to appeal from it, but both to file a release and waiver of errors; all this to be done before July 15, and it must be expressly understood that this stipulation is void unless the whole matter is completed before the above date."

Mayor Roche is greatly displeased with the turn of affairs. "I do not propose to have cases against the city tried unless I know something about them," he said. "I know nothing about this matter and I won't submit to such a thing." Judge Green has several affidavits in his possession made by prominent real-estate men stating that Judge Altgeld's property was not damaged to exceed $5,000 or $6,000 by the Jackson street viaduct.

## REAL ESTATE.

### Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Oakley av, 116 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 20x125 ft, dated May 11 (J. Williams to F. Stoeck)..... $ 750
La Salle st, 236 ft n of Twenty-ninth, w f, 26x120 ft, dated June 26 (M. McDonnell to J. Cullen).. 1,050
Wall st, n e cor of Springer av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 19 (M. W. and L. Apperson to J. Bednorz)..... 825
Holt st, 25 ft n of Fig, e f, 20x77 ft, dated June 11 (F. and M. Raffel to J. Krumsee)..... 1,020
Two pre-emption claims, N W corner of Section 25 (A. E. and T. Kane to E. C. Parker)..... 5,700
Division st, 236 ft e of Milwaukee av, n f, irregular lot, 70x4 ft to alley, dated June 1 (W. B. Chatfield to J. Fischel)..... 4,450
Troy st, 191 ft n of Twelfth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 30 (Walker & Armour to Farnell & Co.)..... 600
Fairfield av, 74½ ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 25 x125 ft, dated May 9 (P. Butler to N. Butler)... 500
Thirty-seventh st, n e cor of Parnell av, 40x100 ft, improved, dated June 21 (J. Larrissey to P. Johannes)..... 4,000
Jackson pl, 66 ft of Homan av, s f, 32x132 ft, dated June 19 (M. K. and F. M. Buck to H. W. Purdey)..... 1,100
Michigan av, 96 9-10 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 40x 170 ft, dated June 20 (E. D. Dickerman to H. Peabody)..... 19,050
Washington boulevard, n w cor of Sangamon st, s f, 125x132½ ft, dated June 4 (Thomas M. Avery to Kate H. Papin)..... 50,000
Laurel pl, 25 ft of Thirty-sixth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 1, 1887 (estate of E. C. Larned to H. Cary)..... 650
Spaulding av, 125½ ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 25 x125 ft, dated June 14 (W. P. Fitzpatrick et al to F. S. Amick)..... 600
Sawyer st, 325 ft n of Sixteenth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 14 (same to same)..... 600
California av, 269½ ft s of Lexington st, w f, 26½x125 ft, dated June 4 (S. L. W. and F. L. Marshall to A. and J. J. Darcy)..... 1,300
Sobieski av, 125 ft n of Kosciusko st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15 (G. A. Armour to J. Wambale)..... 600
Portland av, 111 ft n of Swift place, w f, 37x125 ft, dated June 5 (J. Findlay to J. and E. Johnson)..... 2,250
Oakley av, 98 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 12 (J. C. Dudley to J. F. Ahlen)..... 2,310
Zion place, 146 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 26 (F. Hurasta to J. and R. Marvan)..... 2,500
Bussell st, 220 ft n of Willow, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 5 (estate of W. B. Ogden to L. Spear)..... 1,000
Hirsch st, 141 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 20x125 ft, dated June 4 (F. W. Hatterman to C. L. Speer)..... 700
South Halsted st, 148½ ft s of Nineteenth, e f, 24x118 ft, improved, dated July 25 (J. Massarek to J. A. Potter)..... 10,000
Polk st, 280 ft e of Francisco st, s f, 20x125 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1886 (Vance & Jones to Level & Hunter)..... 600
Polk st, 259 ft e of Francisco st, n f, 20x125 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1886 (E. A. Cummings to same)..... 600
Taylor st, 200¼ ft e of Sacramento av, s f, 100x 275 ft, to Howard st, dated Oct. 15, 1886 (J. & E. L. Matteson to same)..... 3,800
Howard st, s w cor of Francisco t, n f, 100½x125 ft, dated Nov. 11, 1886 (O. M. Fischer to same).. 2,200
Eugenie st, n e cor of Hull, s f, 40x75 ft, dated June 25 (N. Kirschten to J. Weller)..... 3,000
Willow st, 100 ft w of Dayton s f, 25x118 ft, imp, dated June 26 (H. & J. Jochime to W. J. Weber)..... 3,000
Lee pl, 316 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x120 ft, dated May 28 (M. E. & A. M. Knoble to H. Knudson).. 600
Lexington st, 201 ft e of Harrison n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 31, 1887 (Vance & Jones to S. McLean)..... 600
Clybourn av, 47 ft s e of Langdon st, n e f, 22x80 ft, dated May 7 (M. L. Stewart to P. Tettenborn)..... 1,850
Leavitt st, 192 ft s of Ems, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 11 (F. W. Hatterman to F. Burke)..... 550
Coulter st, 240 ft s w of Robey, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated April 15 (T. G. Huntington to J. Rybalski)..... 600
Spaulding av, 200 ft n of Fifteenth st, w f, 50x 125 ft, dated June 20 (F. Kerrigan et al. to P. Boller)..... 1,000
California av, 225 ft n of Bloomington st, e f, 25 x100 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1887 (H. C. Shipley to M. W. C. Johnson)..... 2,000
Jackson st, 238 ft w of Morgan, n f, 24x130 ft, dated June 15 (A. Goltzsch to Humphries & Greene)..... 4,000
Lake st, 60 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated May 4 (H. R. Taylor to W. H. Fairbanks)..... 8,000
Same as above, dated June 18 (W. H. Fairbanks to D. H. Hammer)..... 3,000
Canal st, 125 ft s of Polk, s e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 18 (P. C. Stensland to J. C. Jensen)... 675
Ogden av, 108 ft n e of Kedzie, s e f, 25x132 ft, dated June 21 (J. Lombard to J. Aurand)..... 1,500
Indiana av, near Twenty-eighth st, e f, 132x160 ft, dated June 26 (Master in Chancery to J. De Koven)..... 11,186
Thirteenth place, 26 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x132 ft, dated June 26 (T. Ryan to A. A. Debus)..... 1,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

The premises No. 577 Ward st, dated June 25, (M. Faust to F. Todtleben)..... $ 1,200
Hermosa st, 72 ft n of Otis, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 25 (W. J. Goudy to W. Miller)..... 650
Oakdale av, s e cor of Herndon st, s f, and lot 9 of S-10x125 ft, improved, dated June 20 (W. F. Knapp to C. G. Sundmacher)..... 5,000
Southport av, 141 ft n of Addison, w f, 80x120 ft, dated May 1 (H. G. Hangan to J. D. Engelbrecht)..... 937

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Garfield boulevard, 72½ ft w of Green st, n f, 83 x150 ft, dated June 15 (H. C. Gray to W. J. McWade)..... $ 1,400
Lexington av, n e cor of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 162½x184 ft, dated June 20 (Aby & Ferguson to Fitzpatrick & Brooks)..... 9,000
Dearborn st, 52 ft n of Cloud court, w f, 25x82 ft, improved, dated June 25 (H. Botsford to J. Stewart)..... 1,800
Ross av, 469 ft e of Indiana, s f, 50x125½ ft, dated June 22 (E. B. Hamlen to B. Stone)..... 3,500
Forty-second st, 475 ft e of Grand boulevard, n f, 82x125 7-10 ft, dated June 25 (F. S. Quincy to F. D. Quincy)..... 4,700
Forty-third av, 76 ft w of Evans av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 23 (F. C. Gibbs to T. W. Herrick).. 2,600
Ogden av, bet Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts, n f, undivided ½ of 99½x125 ft, dated March 9, 1887 (I. Franklin to R. J. McGee)..... 2,500
Dearborn st, 102 ft n of Cloud st, w f, 32x99 ft, imp, dated June 26 (H. Botsford to F. Sullivan)..... 1,800
Madison av, 124 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 99x 125 ft, dated June 18 (W. P. Blake to P. Goetz)... 2,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Twenty-one lots in Garfield (with other property), dated May 21 (C. C. Fowler to E. B. Bowman)..... $ 10,000
Lots 1 and 2, Block 41, Peacock, dated Sept. 14, 1887 (G. F. Hannah to Th. Boling)..... 700
Mead st, n e cor of Cortland, w f, 26x117 ft, dated June 21 (A. S. and F. A. Winkleman to C. and E. Bock)..... 1,000

### Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Eli Anerson, three-story dwelling, 20x30, No. 256 Ohio street, to cost $4,500.
E. Dafton, cottage, 21x44, No. 655 Flournoy street, to cost $1,600.
Julius Palitsel, one-story store, 21x45, No. 513 California avenue, to cost $1,000.
N. T. Quales, two three-story flats, 42x64, No. 505 Robey street, to cost $11,000.
A. King, addition, 22x30, No. 134 Division street, to cost $2,500.
Charles F. Grey, addition, 20x30, No. 307 Ogden avenue, to cost $1,500.
Patrick Keegan, two-story flats, 22x54, No. 314 Sheffield avenue, to cost $8,500.
Freeman Campbell, cottage, 20x34, No. 74 Station street, to cost $1,000.
F. Dall, two-story flats, 21x66, No. 131 Ambrose street, to cost $5,000.
Thomas Deveraux, four-story flats, 70x26, No. 328 West Ohio street, to cost $7,000.
Mrs. August Gliemke, cottage, 20x45, No. 339 Hastings street, to cost $1,500.
William Meinhn, cottage, 22x66, No. 574 North Wood street, to cost $1,800.
Ludwig Blad, cottage, 20x36, No. 123 Ambrose street, to cost $1,250.
Freeman Campbell, two-story flats, 20x34, No. 47 Greenwood avenue, to cost $2,000.
W. A. Amberg, addition, 20x30, Fulton and Sheldon streets, to cost $1,500.
J. F. Powell, cottage, 20x54, No. 1346 North Western avenue, to cost $1,000.
A. G. Bald, two-story flats, 24x26, No. 717 West Jackson street, to cost $3,500.
Mrs. Marie Thomas, two-story flats, 21x52, No. 353 West Huron street, to cost $4,000.

### Another Prize Fish Story.

HELENA, Ark., June 26.—Charley Winters, a fisherman of this place, caught and landed one of the largest fishes ever seen in this part of the country. It was a channel catfish, weighed over 200 pounds, and was caught in the St. Francois River.

### 23,000,000.

The largest shipment ever made from Redditch, England, containing twenty-three and a fourth millions of needles, was received by Wm. Clarke & Sons from their factory yesterday.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles E. Prahman, Annie C. Blades | 40 |
| Lawrence S. Mackintosh, Anna H. Brandes | 23 |
| Charles Wheeler Nicholes, Eleanor F. Greysten | 35 |
| John H. Devine, Mary T. Herely | 34 |
| T. Stoupe, Riverdale, Minnie Krentz, same | 20 |
| Robert Davis, Maggie Collison | 21 |
| Beebe W. Chase, Anna L. Pardey | 31 |
| George W. Harvey, Jeannette M. Cloughan | 34 |
| Louis A. Hippach, Ida S. Fisher | 21 |
| David J. Frey, Nellie Garvin | 19 |
| William H. Beach, Jennie Kennedy | 23 |
| Josef Bechanert, Lena Bohmer | 20 |
| Patrick H. Barry, Julia Bechtel | 26 |
| William A. Jervine, Josephine Dutcs | 23 |
| William A. Walsh, Mary Rowland | 22 |
| Fred Gunderson, Minnie Jennings | 21 |
| James O'Donnell, Maggie Redmond | 22 |
| Gerald J. Blomer, Maggie Coyne | 19 |
| Ernest A. Thearle, Englewood, Judith Helm | 21 |
| John Johnsen, Annie Mikelson | 21 |
| Christopher Nelson, Emma Hagan | 26 |
| Carl G. Holmquist, Lizzie Turk | 30 |
| Charles L. Sawyer, Ayrshire, Ia., Mary M. Brooks | 27 |
| John O. Burmeister, Frances M. Hoelscher | 22 |
| Alfred Fluck, Kate Long | 22 |
| Lourust Olesen, Maria Kronmasler | 20 |
| Frank Benson, Belle Watson | 24 |
| Martin Horan, Mary Hartnett, Racine, Wis | 25 |
| John Liebi, Bertha Blotz | 21 |
| Walter Plunkett, Rebecah A. Kisling | 21 |
| George N. Smairidge, Carrie Bliss | 30 |
| Joseph J. Saracino, Bertha Gillespie | 27 |
| Manuel Vega, Mary Dempsey | 21 |
| Charles G. Brandes, Annie M. Lewis | 21 |
| John A. Bender, South Chicago, Mary A. Larkin, same | 20 |
| F. Reilly, Huntington, Ind., Mary Bower, same | 20 |
| Fred Beaven, Amelia Loehr | 24 |
| T. McCafrey, Rose McConville, Denver, Colo | 24 |
| George Hilbsack, Lina Bertram | 23 |
| Judson E. Wright, Susie O'Neill | 26 |
| Eugene Keyes, Addie Sutton | 21 |
| Benjamin F. Horsting, Minnie P. Reinhard | 24 |
| Fred Biermann, Elk Grove, Sadie A. Wilman | 19 |
| James Curley, Lillie Kilroy | 25 |

## MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—GOE—At Morgan Park, Ill., June 26, at 10 a. m., by the Rev. Dr. James Macnaughtin, pastor of the Congregational Church, Morgan Park, Janet, eldest daughter of Lemuel Theodore Goe, and Osborn Marcus Curtis, second son of Col. Henry Curtis of Rock Island, Ill.

KEEFE—KELLOGG—At the residence of Luman Allen, Park Manor, Ill., June 26, 1888, by the Rev. D. N. Utter, Thomas P. Keefe and Miss Antoinette Kozlek Kellogg. No cards.

## DEATHS.

Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries—Special cars furnished funeral parties from desired points. Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICE—Daily on Galena & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Graceland and Calvary. Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BETTS—June 26, at her residence, 314 Fortieth-st., Susan Rena Betts, beloved wife of John W. Betts. Funeral at residence at 2 p. m. Thursday.

CARTER—June 25, at Mahomet, Ill., Phebe E., daughter of James and the late Fannie H. Carter, aged 15 years and 9 months. Burial at Rosehill June 27.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHARLESWORTH—John Charlesworth, June 26, at his residence, 92 South Clinton-st., aged 44 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. S. Bennett, 330 Maxwell-st., Thursday, June 28, at 1 p. m. By carriages to Rose-hill Cemetery.

☞ New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

HEFFERN—June 26, at his home, 65 Whiting-st., Chicago, Albert D. Heffern, aged 22 years, and 10 months, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Graff. Funeral notice hereafter.

McDOWELL—The funeral of Elizabeth D. McDowell, wife of John McDowell, will take place from her late residence, No. 2358 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, June 27, 1888, at 2 o'clock sharp, to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

OSGOOD—At Downerville, Cal., June 23, Samuel H., brother of William M. and Stacy W. Osgood of Chicago.

WALSH—June 26, 1888, James J. Walsh. Funeral from late residence, 771 Thirty-first-st., corner Parnell-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE Metropolitan Business College will take place Saturday, June 30, on the steamer John A. Dix will leave Goodrich dock, near Rush-st. bridge, at 8a. m., arriving in Waukegan about 11 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Grant Club this evening, at the club rooms, to take action on the ratification of the nominations of the late Republican Convention.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG Women's Christian Association will meet at Room 33, 184 Dearborn-st., Thursday, June 28, at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. Wilcox will be glad to meet all ladies having anything to report regarding the carnival.


FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proves in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest

Part Two.

# Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888—TEN PAGES.

## BLAINE'S LOYAL FRIENDS.

### THE PARTY IN SCOTLAND HEARS THE NEWS OF THE NOMINATION.

**Mr. Carnegie Cheers in a Perfunctory Manner, and Mrs. Blaine Admits that She Would Have Been Pleased to Have Had Her Husband the Unanimous Nominee—All Unite in Praising Mr. Harrison—Edmund Yates' London Gossip and Talk.**

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.*]

LINLITHGOW, June 25.—Mr. Carnegie was present when Mr. Blaine heard the news of Mr. Harrison's nomination. He was the only one of the party who showed any disappointment. He burst out with cheers when Harrison's name was mentioned as the victor, but there was no heartiness in the sound. He looked almost pathetic as he rolled his eyes towards the man whom he admired so much and who, he thought, should have stood as the candidate.

Neither one of Mr. Blaine's daughters showed any more feeling than did their father. Miss Margaret Blaine, in a dark-blue suit with a jaunty white feather in her dark hat, looked the perfect picture of health and content. Miss Hattie, who has improved much during her visit abroad, drew her tight-fitting light jacket about her and apparently dismissed in a moment all thought of her father's political future as she walked on, looking about her.

"As the group walked down into the long gallery of the old castle out of the court I turned to go and carry the news to Mrs. Blaine, who had not come out. I found her sitting over a bright, open fire, with a light red shawl thrown over her dark dress, reading *Harper's Monthly*. She was all alone. When she heard the news her face did not change. I asked Mrs. Blaine if she were pleased thoroughly. Said she, in reply: 'I am a little disappointed, but I am glad it is over. I know Mr. Harrison. He is a good man. He comes of a fine family. He has a good record as a public man. When I said that I was disappointed I merely indicated a thought of my own. I would like to have seen Mr. Blaine nominated if it could have been done unanimously, but not otherwise. Mr. Blaine did not desire to be a candidate, and so that consideration was enough to make all of one's personal wishes sink.' Mrs. Blaine continued to talk and to dwell upon Mr. Harrison. She felt pleased that he had been selected out of all other Republican candidates formally named. From politics she passed on to talk about the coaching trip and the great pleasure she had. Mrs. Blaine says their coaching experience is near an end. They will stay but a short time at Cluney Castle, and then they will return to London about the middle of July, to make some preparations for their sailing the 19th. While Mrs. Blaine was talking the sound of a band was heard. Mrs. Blaine at once went to the window, as this village procession seemed to amuse her much. In a moment all the party came trooping into the room.

"Mr. Blaine saw that Mrs. Blaine already knew the result, and he at once took Mr. Carnegie and retired to a small private room, where Mr. Blaine prepared his telegram of congratulation to Mr. Harrison. Their message was written in hearty spirit. It was dashed off in a few moments, and Mr. Carnegie was intrusted with the care of cabling it to Mr. Harrison. Beyond this dispatch of congratulation Mr. Blaine did not care to add anything except his first phrase, 'A good nomination.'

"It was only yesterday that I heard Mr. Blaine talk most freely of Mr. Harrison. He then foreshadowed most clearly his nomination. He spoke of him (Mr. Harrison) in splendid record as a soldier, lawyer, Senator, and statesman. He had made a good record as a protectionist, and there was nowhere a flaw in his record. All of this glowing talk came, yesterday, in connection with the expression of the opinion that Harrison would probably be nominated.

"I asked Miss Dodge how she liked the nomination. She is a sincere Republican, and, like all the members of the Blaine family, loyal to its head. She likes Mr. Harrison, but would have preferred Mr. Blaine. Miss Margaret Blaine said, 'I am glad the convention is over.' All were most loyal in their expressions to their father, whom they regarded as the first of all men, but they expressed no disappointment. Mr. Blaine himself was most serene and contented. He has remained consistent from the start. He has never been in the canvass since he pulled out in Florence. He wrote the second letter only because there was an appearance of his first letter not being accepted in good faith. Since this second Paris letter he has not had one word of communication with a Republican manager. Every day that the convention has been sitting the English papers have had special cablegrams, which have been telegraphed to all of the provincial papers, which represented Mr. Blaine as being in constant communication with Chicago, and that he was intriguing to control the result. He has not had one dispatch from Chicago on all this trip, and has had to depend upon the correspondents along with him for his information. Not even this evening did he receive the formal news of the nomination until after 11 o'clock, and he retired to bed before he heard who was selected for Vice-President. The only dispatch he has sent to Chicago since starting from London was one he sent to Manley as his last expression of what he wished done."

### EDMUND YATES' GOSSIP.

**Some High Prices Paid for Thoroughbred Racing Horses.**

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, June 25.—The Prince of Wales continues to experience bad luck with his racehorses. Not long since a 2-year-old was leased to him whose name was changed from Peter Athol to Plantagenet. But he turned out utterly unworthy of such a high-sounding royal appellation when recently tried at Kingsclere. He has since been returned to Mr. Smith, his breeder, as worthless for racing.

The project has been mooted of pulling down the entire range of stands at Ascot and replacing the heterogeneous and inconvenient mass of brick, stone, and iron work with a magnificent range of buildings worthy of the royal meeting.

The Duke of Westminster will run no horses for some weeks owing to the recent death of Lord Robert Edward Grosvenor at Constantinople.

The sale of the royal yearlings last Saturday, which was the most successful the Queen ever had, being an average of 474½ guineas for twenty-six, was something to boast of even if it does not head the list at the end of the season. The highest prices, 2,000 guineas and 1,500 guineas, were obtained for a colt by St. Simon, out of Lady Hindlyp, a comparatively unknown mare of no reputation, and for a filly by the same young sire out of Quiver, both of which were purchased by the Duke of Portland, St. Simon's owner. Next came a beautiful filly by Springfield, out of Crann Tair, who was preferred by many cognoscenti when knocked down to Lord Dudley for 1,450 guineas, and a splendid colt by Muncaster, out of Land's End, dam of St. Michael and the Lizard, who realized 1,100 guineas. The latter was bought, with several other lots, to go to Buenos Ayres, where the breeding of thoroughbred stock is all the rage just now.

There seems to be no limit to the fancy value of a racehorse with a future before him. It is stated on apparently good authority that his sporting owner refused £30,000 for the colt Chitabob, named from a combination found in one "Ingoldsby Legends."

The resignation of Mr. Bond, Chief Librarian of the British Museum, was unexpected. He is still in full vigor and his ripe experience will be greatly missed. There can be little doubt in the minds of any familiar with the organization of the museum who is the right person to succeed Mr. Bond. Sir Anthony Panizzi, Mr. Winter, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Bond, the four Librarians within modern memory, had all been keepers of the printed books prior to their appointment as Chief Librarian. In Mr. George Bullen, who holds the second position at the museum, the trustees have a man fully equipped with all the qualifications for the principal post of great learning, business faculty, unbounded popularity, and knowledge of the world.

A concert remains to be mentioned. Kuhe's Albert Hall, in which Mme. Christine Nilsson took her farewell before a house crowded to its utmost capacity. There was not a seat to be had, as the saying goes, for love or money. Mme. Nilsson received for two concerts £1,000. The receipts exceeded, Wednesday last, £2,000, that is to say, the highest sum which at these prices can be made—higher than Patti ever drew. As to Mme. Nilsson's singing, the result produced baffles description. As the concert went on toward the second part, when the fatal last appearance drew nearer, the audience grew always warmer. They encored the "Miserere," which she sang with Sims Reeves, and the chorus genuinely. Her last song, which was sung with a dramatic intensity and an artistic superiority that no living singer can rival, received a double encore, the whole audience standing up, waving handkerchiefs, and shouting.

"Carmen" on Friday, with Mme. Hauk, was not patronized by the grand monde. I pointed out the thoroughly undistinguished manner of the interpretation, and, though some other papers pretended to see in Mme. Hauk the ideal Carmen, the public are of different opinion. EDMUND YATES.

### GUARDIAN OF THE PEACE.

**The Title Given to William II. by the German People.**

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, June 24.—William II. is already spoken of as the "Schirmer des Friedens"—guardian of peace—and I am enabled to assure you that the conviction, not only of those behind the scenes, but also of the Prussian people in general, is that the chances of a European war are the same today as they were under William I. Monday the new Emperor will make his début before the Reichstag. The address that he will pronounce on that occasion will mark a white day in the annals of Germany. The Emperor, after a long conversation Wednesday with Prince Bismarck at Potsdam, went to his library in the Marmot Palace and wrote with his own hand a rough draft of the address that he intends to make Monday. This draft of the address covers eight pages of closely-written letter paper. It will be submitted to Prince Bismarck for any suggestions and amendments. Though I am of course ignorant of its entire contents, yet I am in a position to say that its two most important features will be, first, that great emphasis will be laid on the fact that the most perfect accord exists between the Emperor and his Chancellor, who will be spoken of in terms almost bordering upon admiration; and, second, that as regards foreign affairs a policy of peace, "inaugurated by my grandfather and continued by my father, will be maintained in its fullest extent." It is believed that the address will be one of the most reassuring and peaceful messages ever uttered by a Hohenzollern Prince. It is firmly believed in official circles here that a complete understanding has been arrived at with Russia, and it is probable that in the course of the present summer a meeting will take place between the German Emperor, the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria. The Berlin bourse is a pretty good barometer, and for three days the Russian, German, and Austrian bonds have been steadily rising. Russian railroad stocks have advanced from one to three points, Austrians have risen one point, and Germans one and a half.

The weather continues hot and damp and the mosquitoes and gnats are beginning to be unbearable. Prince Bismarck will bolt from Berlin as soon as possible after the opening of the Reichstag. He is by no means in good health. At present the rheumatism and neuralgia have taken possession of his legs again for the most impossible for him to remain standing for any great length of time. All the principal theatres still remain closed.

### GOSSIP OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

**Personal, Social, and General Talk Heard In and About Berlin.**

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, June 24.—Among the Americans in Berlin are Mr. Robert L. Scott and family of Chicago, Mr. H. B. Cohn of New Haven, L. M. Whitehead of New York, P. F. Bonney of Boston, H. Lambert of New York, Alexander Day of New York, H. Denning of New York.

Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minister, is still convalescent. He walks about on the shady side of Wilhelmstrasse, occasionally resting on the arm of his son, Mr. Frank Pendleton. The Pendletons leave soon for Homburg, where Mr. Pendleton intends to remain for a couple of months.

Mr. Carl Schurz amuses himself in Berlin and passes a good part of his time in the Zoological Garden.

Mr. Henry Villard still remains here, but intends leaving for the South Tuesday.

Jacob Schiff of New York has recently purchased two oil paintings, "Der Friede" by G. Knaus and "Siegriche Heimkeh" by G. Richter, for presentation to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The paintings have been on exhibition in the Hofrath von Beerlis, Unter den Linden, but were boxed and shipped yesterday.

Count Herbert Bismarck has expressed to Chargé d'Affaires Coleman the thanks of the German Government for the telegram of condolence and good will sent by President Cleveland.

Lieut. Walker of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Leavenworth, Kas., recently passed through Berlin, bound for Austria, where he will make a study for the American Government of the famous battlefields and military system. The German Government has also placed at his disposal all the desired sources of information regarding military topics on which he has to report.

Mr. Loomis, the son-in-law of Minister Phelps, came on from Leipsic for a few days, but returned this week.

C. F. Woerishoffer and family of New York have been in Berlin for a week.

Consul-General Raine has been for a week in Copenhagen.

Among the recent arrivals are Dr. Webster, late of Sheffield, Charles Wehrmann and family of New York, Mrs. Burmeister Peterson of Baltimore, M. E. Guthrie of Bloomington, Ill., Lewis Gates, and A. H. Brinkmann of Baltimore.

The forced exodus of French journalists from Berlin is regarded here as a measure of doubtful utility, but it was fully justified by the scandalous stories printed by some of their number regarding the late Emperor.

The radical papers since the Emperor's proclamation are rather hard up for abusive matter. I am able to state that the Emperor will continue on the same lines as his two predecessors, leaving foreign affairs almost entirely in the hands of Bismarck, and if Bismarck gets sick, then in Little Bismarck's, and that no uneasiness or disturbance of the peace is felt. There is no more danger of war than under old William. As to home affairs young William, although he has given no actual proof as yet of it, is expected to be very rigid and strict in all that concerns internal police and home rule. He will stamp out socialism or else socialism will stamp him out, but at present no anxiety is felt on this subject. I have today seen those who know pretty well what is going to occur, and they are informed that this will be the future German policy.

### The Terrible Work of the French Rifle.

*London Telegraph:* According to all accounts the new "Lebel rifle" is a wondrous weapon, and is destined to do terrible things in the hands of French soldiers. The members of the Academy of Medicine, wishing to diagnose the physical consequences of wounds inflicted by the bullets of the gun, recently had experiments made on twenty corpses, probably those of paupers whom nobody cared for or those of ill-fated waifs picked up at the morgue. The bodies were placed at the ordinary firing distance, from 200 yards up to a mile or so. The bullets whizzed through the bones and pierced them without fracturing them, as is done by the bullets of the "Gras rifle." The wounds, if they may be called so, which were inflicted were small in their punctures, and consequently very dangerous and difficult to heal. Injuries inflicted at short distances were so considerable that, in the opinion of the surgeons, they would be almost incurable. At the longest range—2,000 metres—a poplar tree was hit, but the bullet did not go through the tree. At 1,900 metres the tree was pierced through and through. The discharges of the rifle are unaccompanied by smoke, and the reports are comparatively feeble.

**For Sale on Easy Terms.**

*Kansas City Times:* Mr. Depew got an ovation. It was the only one on the farm, and he got it. Mr. Depew has one of the finest collections of ovations in the country, and will peddle them out on reasonable terms.

D. Rohnbl, San Francisco, Cal., cured an obstinate case of scald head with Hoskell's Tetter Ointment.

## "FREE-WHISKY PLANKS."

### A CORRESPONDENT DEFENDS THE PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

**He Assumes that "The Tribune" Is in Error and Then Sets Out to Make a Series of Misstatements in Support of His False Assumption—Another Writer Who Charges Insincerity Is Shown the Error of His Ways—Interesting Correspondence.**

CHICAGO, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your editorial this morning on the above topic you make three serious errors, which I feel sure you will cheerfully correct:

1. You say, "The Prohibitionists would have free whisky preliminary to the prohibition of its sale and manufacture." From the Prohibition platform no such inference is justifiable. A party platform is a declaration of a party's beliefs and a promise concerning its acts if it shall be intrusted with power.

The Prohibition party promises, first, to prohibit the liquor traffic; second, to make such prohibition permanent by amendments to State and National Constitutions; third and fourth, to abolish all taxes on liquors, because by Prohibition party policy liquors would not be recognized as legitimate property. There is a wide difference between the Republican policy of removing the entire tax from whisky and leaving the traffic to flourish and the Prohibition party policy of removing the tax and prohibiting the existence of the traffic at the same time.

2. You say "Prohibition . . . which could only be brought about by constitutional amendment, the adoption of which, even if the opposition were but slight, would take a long time." Constitutional amendments are not necessary preliminaries to securing prohibition. Only three States in the Union have amended their Constitutions by the insertion of prohibitory clauses. One of these (Maine) enjoyed prohibition by statute twenty-eight years before its Constitution was amended; Rhode Island had twenty years of statutory prohibition (from 1854 to 1874), then twelve years of license, and did not amend its Constitution until 1886, so as to make prohibition permanent; for thirty-four years in Iowa prohibitory laws, without any amendment to or prohibitory clause in their Constitutions, have been on the statute books of those States.

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed and reaffirmed in a long line of decisions extending through thirty years the right and power of States to enact prohibitory statutes without waiting to amend their Constitutions. The power of the National Government to prohibit in territory under its immediate jurisdiction has never been questioned. Thus we see the possibility and feasibility of securing prohibition over every acre of the entire Union by statutory enactments, without any amendments to either State or National Constitutions. The amendment plan is urged by Prohibitionists merely to assure permanence to the prohibitory policy.

3. The financial plank of the Prohibition platform you quote incorrectly. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"That an adequate public revenue being necessary it may properly be raised by import duties, and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life."

Pending the consideration of the platform, I moved that the words, "and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country," be stricken out, and after a brief discussion the resolution committee asked and was granted unanimous consent to strike out those words, which was done. You have therefore criticised a clause not contained in the Prohibition platform.

FRANK I. SIBLEY.

REPLY.

1. Our correspondent arrogantly assumes THE TRIBUNE is in error, and then sets out to make a series of misstatements in support of his false assumption. The Indianapolis platform does not warrant the order of prohibitory reform as laid down by him, and its plain meaning is that "the Prohibitionists would have free whisky preliminary to the prohibition of its sale and manufacture." The platform declares:

For the *immediate abolition* of the internal-revenue system [the tax on whisky and tobacco] whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest National vice.

The plain meaning of this is that Congress should at once repeal the internal-revenue laws imposing a tax on whisky and tobacco, which it could do even before the adjournment of this session. But Congress could not immediately or at any time prohibit the traffic in liquor. There is no agency that could do so immediately. The only effective way in which prohibition could be enforced throughout the Union would be by amendment to the National Constitution, as slavery was finally abolished. This would take years, even though the sentiment of the majority of the Nation were in its favor and though the Prohibition party had a majority in both Houses of Congress sufficient to give immediate effect to its immediate repeal of the internal-revenue system plank.

Indee , it does not seem necessary that the Prohibitionists should have a majority in Congress to secure the repeal of the internal-revenue system. With the aid of Pig-Iron Kelley, McKinley, Randall, Foran, and their Republican and Democratic followers a score of Prohibitionists would be able to accomplish what the Prohibition platform demands—free whisky immediately. The repeal of the internal-revenue system is the first in order of the prohibitory "reforms."

2. Mr. Sibley's attempt to instruct THE TRIBUNE as to the powers of the States to adopt prohibitory amendments and to pass prohibitory laws is amusing. It is like the effort of the schoolboy who habitually wears the dunce cap to instruct his teacher. THE TRIBUNE is fully informed as to the powers of the State in these matters. But we were discussing the National Convention of the Prohibitionists and their National policy and platform—not their States' policies and platforms. We have recognized the fact that prohibition by States is slow and unsatisfactory work. It has taken half a century of prohibitory propagandism to establish prohibition in four States—Maine, Rhode Island, Kansas, and Iowa. At this rate it will take a long time yet to establish prohibition throughout the United States by State action. It would seem more expeditious to seek to carry out prohibition by amendment to the National Constitution. That was what THE TRIBUNE discussed.

3. The financial plank as quoted in THE TRIBUNE is that which appears in all the daily paper reports of the Indianapolis convention. They are presumably correct, Mr. Sibley to the contrary notwithstanding. But, even accepting his version, it does not improve his position. He would have it that it reads, with bracketed words omitted, as follows:

That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duties [and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country]; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be *removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life.*

If Mr. Sibley's version is correct there would not only be no surplus in the Treasury from import duties, but a large deficit. This would have to be supplied by some form of direct tax on property and incomes. Either way the plank is read, it means almost absolute free trade and little tariff for revenue. Congress, without some indication from its party, would be greatly embarrassed how to proceed to raise revenue for the purpose of government.

Our correspondent evidently does not understand the effect of his own platform. In that respect he is not greatly different from the majority of his party, who glory in being sentimental cranks.

### Sentiments of a Florida Man.

CHICAGO, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Are you not a little insincere in regarding a repeal of the National internal revenue tax upon whisky and tobacco as rendering the traffic free? Is it not an appeal to the prejudices of the ignorant and unreasoning to assert that the manufacture and sale of these pernicious products is unrestrained when the National tax ceases, while the real fact is that if left to the local authority entirely a much greater and more effective restraint would be imposed?

No more prolific cause of violence and hostility to the National Government is found in the Southern States than this system of enforcing the collection of revenue while it is not needed for its support. It is not only impolitic, but a violation of the rights of the States, and prevents a more wholesome and reliable local protection against the evils arising from the liquor traffic. It was instituted as a war measure, and only justified by the necessities of the Government. Its continuance now is an unjust and arbitrary appropriation of State revenue to swell the surplus hoarded in the National Treasury which all parties profess to wish to reduce.

Take the State of Florida, for instance, where we have a sound temperance sentiment, and a local option law under which we can restrict the manufacture and sale of whisky and all intoxicants to the furthest point practicable. Would the repeal of the Federal tax render the traffic free? Would it not rather restrain it more effectively by remitting it entirely to the control of the people immediately interested?

The Federal Government collects as a license tax upon the liquor and tobacco traffic from the people of the State of Florida $400,000 annually to lock up in the Treasury at Washington. This property belongs to the State whose citizens maintain the local government and upon whom falls the expense of protecting society against the evils inflicted by or arising from the liquor traffic.

The Republican platform is good, but it would have been better in requiring the entire repeal of internal taxation and recognizing the authority of the States to adjust their local affairs and have the full benefit of their local industries. And this would by no means give us "free whisky," as you contend. HARRISON REED, of Florida.

### ANSWER.

THE TRIBUNE is not at all insincere. The plank of the Republican platform which favors the contingent repeal of the internal revenue, meaning the taxes on tobacco and whisky, means just what we have said—the placing of whisky and tobacco virtually on the free list. With the repeal of the internal revenue laws the immediate effect would be to cheapen whisky down to about 25 cents a gallon, and it could be retailed at the saloons at three cents a drink. Our correspondent lays much stress upon the opposition to the internal revenue in the South, but from whom does that opposition proceed? From the moonshiners, who want the free manufacture and free sale of cheap whisky. If the National tax were to cease, it is the judgment of our correspondent that local authority would offer an effective restraint. It might in spots where prohibition is the law and the law can be enforced. In this gentleman's own section it is local option which is the law, and where people desire liquor there is no restraint. What obstacle to free whisky or to the liquor traffic can be found in any Northern Democratic State, New York and Indiana, for instance, where Republican legislation to restrict the traffic is vetoed by Democratic Governors? Our correspondent would reduce the revenue at the wrong end by keeping sugar dearer and making whisky cheap. The repeal of the tax on whisky can have but one effect, and that is to cheapen it fivefold; and that means increased consumption, and that means increased drunkenness and a multiplication of all the evils that march in the train of drunkenness. The Prohibition platform demands of Congress the "immediate abolition" of the whisky tax, which is worse than the Republican plank, which only proposes a contingent repeal thereof. But they are both bad and shameful.

### Eye-Catching Cards.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You will notice the eye-catching lines of the following card, gotten up to hand to farmers coming to town of a Saturday. A Democrat, picking one from my desk today, says: "Hello! Straight Republican ticket": L. A. P.

We wish you would de-

VOTE

a few minutes to our store be-

—FOR—

e you leave town. We are offering

CHEAP GIN-

ghams, Muslins, Calicos, etc., today, and can prove to you in a few minutes that your trading should be done with

L. A. PEASE & CO.

[The Prohibition platform is even a good deal more emphatic and unconditionally in favor of repealing the tax on whisky. Curious, is it not?]

### The Free-Whisky Plank.

DECATUR, Ill., June 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—People who were mystified formerly by tariff discussions seem now to grasp the subject when narrowed down to the political question or statement of "cheap whisky and high-priced necessities"—cheap tobacco and dear blankets. The inconsistency of high tariff and practically unrestricted immigration is apparent.

The great Republican party cannot afford to "pass the baton of progress over to the Democracy." It cannot afford to invalidate the claim that it is the friend of temperance. If among the 1,500 delegates and alternates in Chicago there were many campaign orators who can refuse in advocacy of the party's plan of reducing the surplus it would be well to retain a score of them for Illinois in the coming campaign. Already such men as Halsted and McCullagh, Shuman and Dixon are beginning to explain that the platform does not mean what it says. I have been a Republican since I began to vote, twelve years ago, and am proud of the party's history, but do not want it to stop *making* history. They say we have prospered under a high tariff and must keep it up. We have also prospered after a great war, followed by a financial revolution and by subsidization schemes that would have pauperized some countries, but it has been a post hoc and not a propter hoc.

W. M. H.

### Can He Vote?

*New York Sun:* Among the thousands of questions regarding the right to vote which we always receive before an important election we have never before known one like this:

"Please answer in your next issue if President Cleveland can vote in our next National election, and if he can, where. J. R. C.

"BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 20."

Two able Democratic journals of New York have just published their views upon this subject, and both have been faithfully reprinted in the *Sun*. The Buffalo *Courier* holds that the President is still a citizen of that same city, while the Albany *Times* is satisfied that he is not, and that hence he cannot be anything but a citizen of the District of Columbia, and therefore is unqualified for a voter on National or State questions.

Candor compels us to say that the *Times* seems to make out much the stronger case, and until its opinion is controverted by some stronger and more authoritative evidence on the other side it must be accepted as the rule. But if Mr. Cleveland should conclude to claim enough citizenship in Buffalo to justify his voting this fall we have no doubt that the authorities would receive his claim in an obliging spirit and would yield to his request.

### The Persecuted Railroad Men.

Mr. Depew has complained that railroad men are practically excluded from public office; yet no one knows better than he that the public prejudice to which he objects is not directed against railroad men, but against corporation methods. Besides, railroad men don't usually want office; they only want to own the men who hold the offices. Mr. Depew might pick up some points in this regard if he should visit Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Record.*

### A Chunk of Truth.

*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette:* This is to be said of Chicago: It can handle a big crowd.

Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

## A DRUMMER'S DIVORCE.

### THE WIFE CLAIMS SHE DID NOT KNOW OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

**The Case of Daggett vs. Daggett Reopened and the Woman Allowed to File a Defense—The Man's Second Marriage—How the Defendant First Learned of the Matter—An Insurance Company Wound Up—The Crocker Divorce Case.**

Mrs. Carrie E. Daggett convinced Judge Horton that a divorce granted her husband in June of last year by Judge Oliver A. Harker should be set aside. The court recalled the decree granted Arthur B. Daggett, and allowed Mrs. Daggett to put in a defense to the suit. Daggett after he secured his decree married Miss Kate Cotton of St. Paul, and it is said a child has been born to them. Daggett is a traveling salesman for a St. Louis house. Without having any residence in Illinois, he told Judge Harker, a country Judge temporarily sitting in Chicago, that he had been a resident of the city for two years, and was living at No. 819 Michigan avenue. Mrs. Daggett made no defense. Miss Cotton had been a friend of Mrs. Daggett. She supposed her husband was on the road at the time he was getting divorced. Not hearing from him she went to St. Louis in September and lived there with him as his wife for two days, returning to her parents in Detroit at the end of that time at Daggett's suggestion. He was married to Kate Cotton, as it now transpires, at that time. Mrs. Daggett says he did not tell her a word about his divorce. Six months later she met a St. Louis traveling man, who told her that Daggett had informed him that he was divorced. Then she set a lawyer to work, who unearthed the facts. Mrs. Daggett claims that she was served with no notice of the suit. Her statements are supported by several other affidavits. Mrs. Daggett is now in Hutchinson, Kas., running a millinery store. Daggett's second wife is in St. Louis, and this will be her first information that she is not married. Daggett is somewhere in the South on the road.

### Wound Up by the Court.

Judge Tuley yesterday entered a decree ousting the officers of the Chicago Mutual Life Indemnity Association, and winding that corporation up for fraud. The company was incorporated in 1845 and has done business at No. 134 Van Buren street. Its officers are E. J. Decker, President; James W. Green, Secretary and Treasurer; and H. P. Townsley, Manager. It has issued policies of insurance representing $88,000, but the beneficiary in a policy does not receive more than one-third or one-fifth the face value of the certificate. The association admitted males and females from 10 to 70 years of age. Auditor Swigert called the attention of Attorney-General Hunt to it and the latter filed an information to have it wound up. The Attorney-General made certain charges against the company. The most important charge was that the association admitted to membership minors under the age of 10 years. The court found that the association had violated the Insurance law by using its advance mortuary assessment to pay running expenses; that it illegally offered to divide its toutine or guaranty fund among members who survived after the lapse of ten years; that it was fraudulently representing that it had more policies out than were actually issued; that it made false statements to the Auditor; that the officers altered policies after they were issued; that the books were kept in such a manner that experts could make them out; and that the certificate of membership was deceptive in form and framed with the purpose of misleading members. A receiver will probably be applied for by the Attorney-General. The membership of the association is about 1,000.

### More Affidavits in the Crocker Case.

Affidavits have been prepared by Ansel L. Crocker's attorney and will be filed before Judge Horton this morning to make the edge cut of the deposition which purported to have been made by Goettche, in which he confessed that he had not sustained improper relations with Mrs. Crocker, as he testified on the trial. The affidavits are those of Goettche and Peter and Christina Weber. Goettche says that he is now lying ill at the Cook County Hospital, and has been told that an affidavit purporting to have been made by him was filed in Crocker case Monday. He claims that he has no knowledge of having made such an affidavit and if he did he must have been drunk or drugged. The affidavit confessing his alleged perjury was represented to have been made June 20. Goettche says that on that day he was ill, and that though he probably went to the office of Mrs. Crocker's attorney it was while in a stupor, and he did not know what he was doing. He reiterates that he did sustain improper relations with Mrs. Crocker. Mr. and Mrs. Weber make affidavit that on the night of June 20 Goettche came to their house, No. 14 Hope street, where he boards, in a stupefied condition, and acted in such a crazy manner that they sent him to the hospital. Crocker's attorney claims that King, who is Mrs. Crocker's father, drugged Goettche and took him to the office of Mrs. Crocker's attorney.

### Items.

Edward Rule wants $25,000 and Martin Fay $5,000 of North Chicago Street Railway Company, and have begun suit in the Circuit Court. The two plaintiffs May 18 were driving up the north incline to the La Salle street tunnel and were overtaken by a grip-car. Rule became alarmed lest his rig should be injured and turned to the other track. A south-bound car collided with the buggy, overturning it and throwing out both men and wrecking the buggy.

Valentine d'Etchegoyen applied for a divorce from his wife Sarah. "Deacon" Bisbee said: "I have known the D'Etchegoyens many years. They are people of means, refinement, and standing." Valentine emigrated to Compton, Canada, where in 1870, he married Sarah Bryant Dock. "In 1882," said M. d'Etchegoyen, "we were summoned to England on account of the ill-health of my parents. There she eloped with a younger brother of mine. I became a rover and finally settled in Chicago. At present I reside in Hyde Park."

A peculiar case is being tried by Judge Gary, in which Jacob Weidenman is plaintiff and the Mount Hope Cemetery Association the defendant. Weidenman made a contract with the association in September, 1885, by which he was to come on from New York and for five years from Oct. 1, 1885, devote his services and skill as gardener, engineer, and superintendent to the defendant's cemetery at a salary of $3,500 per year. One of the first things Mr. Weidenman did was to make an examination of the 340 acres. He claims that he reported to the association that only thirty-two acres were sand and fit for cemetery purposes, the rest being decidedly objectionable as a vein of blue clay lay about two feet from the surface. This he reported would cause water to enter the coffins and float the corpses, resulting finally in a dangerous decomposition and causing unhealthy odors to arise. He asserts that after that the association showed its dissatisfaction and in consequence June 15, 1886, he was discharged. He therefore sues for the full amount of the agreed salary, $14,000.

### THE RECORD.

**United States Circuit Court—Decrees.**

JUDGE BLODGETT—376, Bernard Prese vs. Samuel Swartchild; interim decree made absolute and final decree entered, waiving dmgs.—377, same vs. Simon Glickauf; same.

**Superior Court—New Suits.**

114,852—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. Nicholas R. Kirby. Asst., $1,000. Tenney, Sanford & Tenney, attys.

114,856—Fourth Ward Auxiliary Republican Club vs. Charles Dart. Conf. of judgt., $470. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

114,857—Herman Kirchoff vs. William Kolze. Appeal.

114,858—John Buckrice vs. Andrew Routzong. Appeal.

114,860—Frank W. Mix, trustee, vs. Iver Doe. Conf. of judgt., $8,218. M. L. Sessler, atty.

114,861—E. H. Beckwith and D. E. Teriere vs. D. J. Hubbard. Appeal.

114,871—Angela Schier, admr. estate of Michael Juttenkirk, vs. The L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Wile & Harpham, attys.

114,872—Maggie Morrel vs. Christian Mortel. Bill for divorce. John J. Colburn, solr.

114,873—Minnie M. H. Foster vs. Frank M. Foster. Bill for divorce. J. E. Rogers, solr.

114,874—Bill. Suppressed.

114,875—A. Bradley vs. Thomas Roth. Attch., $225. R. F. Blanchard and W. F. Haden, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—8,630, William Bistow vs. Bumer & Steiner Co.; judgt. on verd., $1,438.—8,587, Tuscheck vs. Chicago Thurber Co.; def. dft'r, damages one cent; judgt. and satisf.—8,560, Bourgeois vs. City of Lake View; verd. for plff., $300; mo. n. t. by defts.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—8,165, Brahms vs. Voight; decr.—4,916, Jacobson vs. Jacobson; decr.—8,143, Reading vs. Reading; mas. rept. confmd. and decr.

**Circuit Court—New Suits.**

97,163—John Freeman vs. John R. and Elizabeth Leonard. Asst., $600. Henry M. Bacon, atty.

97,164—J. William Eschenburg vs. Cyrus D. Boys, Kate M. Boys, Albert Krohn, Betty Krohn, Franz Krohn, Lina Krohn, Herman Eschenburg, Frank M. Wilson, and Rose H. Wilson. Bill for accounting and partition. Lyman D. Peabody, solr.

97,165—August Teisler vs. Paul Muller. Appeal.

97,166—Anders Doe vs. Iver Doe. Conf. of judgt., $800. Charles F. Wheeler, atty.

97,167—Ingebright T. Reiling vs. Same. Conf. of judgt., $3,563. Same atty.

97,168—John C. Hammond and Lyman D. Hammond vs. H. F. Billings, E. P. Sheldon, J. M. Lyon, and Moore, Benjamin & Co. Asst., $1,000. Bill for accounting and partition. Frank Fiehl and Carl Tieber and William Dreiske. Ejectment, $1,000. August Marx, atty.

97,170—Bill. Suppressed.

97,171—George Schaaf vs. Matthew Schaaf. Appeal.

97,172—Mitchell Bros. Company vs. Garden City Mill Furnishing Company. Asst., $700. Johnson & Herrick, attys.

97,173—L. Wolf Manufacturing Company vs. Albert J. Harms. Asst., $1,000. Wile & Harpham, attys.

97,174—Isabelle Coffman vs. George A. Coffman. Bill for separate maintenance. W. F. Black, solr.

97,175—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company; Hank vs. John Druecker. Asst., $6,000. Williams & Thompson, attys.

97,176—Rosa Stronhal vs. H. Claussennius & Co. Appeal.

97,177—Martin Fay vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Case, $2,000. Winder & Sullivan and Henry Brown, attys.

97,178—Edward Rule vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $25,000. Same atty.

97,179—Frank Charkowski vs. Ferdinand Leitz. Appeal.

97,180—Carl Goldfuss and Emily Goldfuss vs. Mary and Robert Gut. Trespass, $1,000. George S. Sandercock, atty.

97,181—Theresa Hepner vs. Robert Hepner. Bill for divorce. Goldsmith & Rodgers, solrs.

97,182—Charles H. Arnold vs. E. T. Brown, Michael R. Dremen, et al. Bill to restrain foreclosure of chattel mortgage. E. J. Darrow and F. M. Williams, solrs.

97,183—F. Dreadowitz vs. Rosa Dreadowitz. Appeal.

97,184—Richard Gill vs. Frank Hyden and Charles Wigren. Appeal.

Suppressed Monday—97,157, Illinois Land & Loan Co. vs. John T. Manhoven. Wm. K. Reed, and Frank I. Bennett, Eject., $5,000. Wm. H. Plum, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—93,156, Cate vs. Stanley; judgt. by defit. $22.50, and appld.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,816, Jacob Strassheim vs. John P. Wuerfel; judgt. by defit., $626.62.—8,764, John P. Altgeld vs. Mead & Coe, sepd. for plff., $1,128.35; mo. n. t. by defts.—7,412, Marshall J. Dien et al. vs. Michael C. Bloodgood; judgt on fdg., $2,283.15, and appl.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—8,548, Wilson vs. Guess; verd. for plff., $178.83; mo. n. t. by defts.

**County Court—New Suits.**

7,797—Reuben Millet vs. Harry C. Goodrich. Asst., $400. Martin M. Gridley, atty.

**The Call.**

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 5

# JULY INVESTMENTS.

$150,000 City of Chicago 4s.
Due 1908. Denomination, $500.

$40,000 St. Louis County, Minn., 5s.
Due 1908. City of Duluth County Seat.

$90,000 City of Omaha 5s.
Due 1908.

$60,000 Schuyler County, Ill., 5s.
Refundings, Paid by State Treasurer.

$30,000 Stark Co., Ill. Township 5s.
Refundings, Paid by State Treasurer.

$80,000 Cook County, Ill., 5s.
Lake and Hyde Park School.

$40,000 Wyoming Territory 6s.
For Penitentiary and other State Buildings.

$82,000 Gogebic Co., Mich., 5½s.
Issued for Court-House. Also other choice

MUNICIPAL BONDS
For Sale. Send for Descriptive Bond List.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
115 & 117 Monroe-st., Chicago.
56 Devonshire-st., Boston.

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JAMES F. JOY,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.
NEW YORK CITY, June 15, 1888.

# Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

# METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. 37 and 39 Wall-st.
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FRANK TAPPEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, Secretary.

Established 1870.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
154 Washington-st., Chicago,
Offer for sale carefully selected
7 Per Cent Real Estate Mortgages.

# July Investments.

We offer $100,000 of Guaranteed Farm Mortgages in amounts of $300 to $5,000 at 7% net to investors. Also 6% Savings Bonds. Telephone No. 1,642.
FARMERS TRUST CO.,
111 Dearborn-st.

# Money to Loan

On Improved City Property at current rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.


# BUSINESS.

## MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | June 26. | June 19. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $108,060,021 | $100,700,339 |
| Boston | 18,197,507 | |
| Chicago | 9,106,000 | 10,189,000 |
| Philadelphia | 14,069,694 | |
| St. Louis | 2,514,460 | 2,892,404 |
| Baltimore | 1,773,193 | 1,534,936 |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50@75c premium; Boston, par; St. Louis, 75c premium.

There was no increase in the demand for money in this city yesterday except from Board of Trade men. They came to the front in considerable numbers asking for loans on grain receipts at 5 per cent and the bankers met them at that rate. It is a matter of surprise to many people that there are so few concessions on the part of bankers in view of the weakness of the money market in New York and elsewhere, but it seems that 5 per cent is to be the figure at which nearly all the loans for carrying stuff through July are to be made. As to mercantile loans the market is decidedly quiet. There was an abundance of funds to be had at 6@7 per cent, and in some cases the bankers loaned below those rates. New York exchange sold at 50@75c premium. The present high prices are due not only to a moderate supply but to the demand by the city, county, and corporation for exchange with which to pay interest due in New York. Sterling was quiet and unchanged.

Local securities were dull. The sales on the Stock Exchange were 18 shares of Stock-Yards stock at 100½ seller five, $5,000 Gaslight & Coke 5s at 75¾, and $5,000 North Chicago City Railway 6ips at 96½. Among the sales on the street were $10,000 City Railway 5s at 101½, $5,000 Division Railway 5s at 101¾, and $5,000 North Chicago City Railway 6ips at 96½. There was little bidding for the gas securities. In New York the bids for Gas Trust certificates were 36@37, and some stock was offered at 30. The feeling as to the gas securities is well expressed by one of the brokers, who says: "The trust and the companies have a deal of trouble to go through yet."

The following are the bid and asked quotations on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the prices were asked without a bid:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Ex. Nat'l | 125 | City Railway | 201 |
| Atlas National | 125½ | Gas Trust Co | 30 |
| Chicago National | 170 | Opera-House Co | 112½ |
| Commercial Nat'l | 120 | Prairie Railway | 150 |
| Continental Nat'l | 120 | N. C. City Ry | 115½ |
| First National | 260 | City Ry. 6ips | 102 |
| Fourth National | 180 | Hyde Park Ry. 6s | 100 |
| Home National | 110 | Board of Trade 5s | 103½ |
| Illinois Trust & Sav'g | 400 | Gas L. & Coke 5s | 75¾ |
| Merchants' L. & T. | 240 | Consumers' Gas 5s | 87 |
| Metropolitan Nat'l | 275 | N. C. City R. 1st M. 6s | 111 |
| Nat. Bank America | 136 | Do 2-3? 6s | 105 |
| Nat. Bank Illinois | 120 | Do New | 101 |
| Park National | 107 | W. Div. Ry. 5s | 101½ |
| Union National | 110 | West Park 7s | 103½ |
| Union Trust Co. † | 265½ | West Town 6s | 102 |
| C. & C. C. & Dock Co. † | 208½ | | |

Some of the Chicago holders of Pullman realized yesterday, although dispatches were received from New York predicting that there would be a further rise of ten points. It is believed that there are a number of orders for the stock in the market from this city at prices somewhat above the market range. There was little confidence in the Grangers. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern is doing a big business between this city and St. Paul at the low tariff, and it is reported that the St. Paul will drop its tariffs.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Road increased $25,000 the third week of this month. The earnings of the Omaha decreased $125,618 in May.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—The stock market was extremely dull and irregular during the first hour, when the Granger stocks, Reading, and Lake Shore sold down ¼ to ½. About one-third of the sales in the first dash were in the first hour, after which there was less and less until the close, which was at prices scarcely changed from 12 o'clock.

The first hour was the most active and lively session by the room traders and professional speculators in the Vanderbilt, Northwestern, and they were depressed ¼ and ¾ respectively before 11 o'clock. At the same time Rock Island, after opening ¼ lower, at 65¾, declined to 65¼, on sales of 1,800 shares, and Burlington, after opening ¼ lower, at 112¾, remained unchanged at that. These were the most important declines, and after that the Granger stocks are the only weak element in the stock market. Reading and Lake Shore were attacked at intervals during the forenoon, declining only ⅛ under hammering by sales of 9,000 shares in the first hour, and these latter declining only ¼ under similar hammering by sales of 6,000 shares in the first hour. In the second hour there was less than half the trading as in the first, and by 12 o'clock St. Paul recovered ¾, Northwestern ⅝, Reading ⅜, and Louisville ¼. Aside from those above mentioned the fluctuations were only ¼ to ⅝. Lackawanna, Canada Southern, Erie, New York Central, Western Union, and Union Pacific were all dull throughout the forenoon, more than they closed yesterday. The last is distinctly of that character usually called a "stock market," and in which there is no positive tendency of prices in either direction. Most of the larger operations are doing much, and if the public, except professional operators, are not buying any stocks they are certainly not selling any. Nearly nine-tenths of the trading is by the board-room speculators, who buy or sell on profits of a fraction of 1 per cent. They are mostly realizing on the profits they have taken at low prices for the last two months. The average prices of these stocks had been ¾ points higher during the forenoon than the close. Traders would all be operating on the bull side and making


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NEW YORK CITY, June 15, 1888.


little temporary upward spurts in prices instead of a little temporary downward spurt as today. There was an attempt in some quarters to make it appear that there was some disappointment in the nomination of Mr. Harrison instead of Mr. Blaine, and that this was the occasion of yesterday's decline. The fact, however, is that none of the nominations, either Republican or Democratic, put any more real effect on the stock market than they had on the last eclipse of the moon. The results of the elections this autumn may have some effect upon speculative activity in stocks as well as other speculative business, but until then it is likely to be merely a waiting market without important changes in prices. In the last 10 o'clock the market became extremely dull.

There was nothing worthy of note in the afternoon market, prices made little or no change. Chicago dispatches reported further cutting of dressed beef rates from yesterday's 40-cent rate to 35@37½ by the Erie and the Lake Shore. It was believed, however, that these cuts were tentative and would be adjusted in the meeting of trunk-line managers this week or next. The coal stocks were strong, notably Lackawanna. Favorable statements are made regarding the successful efforts of that road to gain direct access to the Western anthracite markets. At the close there was a slight rally, showing an understone of great firmness.

Important net advances over opening prices were ⅝ in Canada Southern and Lackawana and 1⅛ in Pullman. Rock Island declined ⅝.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing—Jn. 26 | Closing—Jn. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Sd. T. | 1,800 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| Canada Southern | 1,200 | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| C. C. & I. | 100 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 113 |
| C. & A. | 300 | 67½ | 67½ | 68½ | |
| Con. Gas | 100 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | |
| Chicago & Alton | 100 | 142 | 142 | 145 | |
| D., L. & W. | 4,054 | 129 | 128¾ | 129 | 129¾ |
| Del. & Hud. | 1,100 | 124¾ | 124¼ | 124¾ | 124¾ |
| Erie | 1,550 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24¾ | 24 |
| Do pfd | 100 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| E. Tenn. & Ga. | 100 | 10¾ | 10¾ | | |
| Ill. Cen. | 900 | 138¾ | 138¼ | 138¾ | 138¾ |
| K. & Tex. | 200 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Lake Shore | 10,350 | 99 | 98 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Mem. & Chas. | 3,000 | 58¾ | 57¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| Mo. Pacific | 3,330 | 71¾ | 71¼ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Manhattan Con. | 100 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Manhattan Elevated | 5,400 | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 8,015 | 38¾ | 37¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| Nor. Pac. | 300 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Do pfd | 1,800 | 69¾ | 69 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Nor. & W. pfd | 200 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46¼ |
| N. Y. Central | 5,000 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 100 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| Ogn. Trans. Co. | 800 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Ohio & Miss. | 1,000 | 37¾ | 37¼ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 100 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| P. P. C. Co. | 2,100 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| Reading | 19,000 | 49¾ | 48¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| R. & W. P. T. | 400 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Do pfd | 400 | 61¾ | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Rock Island | 1,800 | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¾ | 106 |
| St. Paul | 25,870 | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Do pfd | 400 | 102 | 101¾ | 102 | 102¾ |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 600 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 103 | 102¾ | 103¾ | 104 |
| St. P. M. & M. | 300 | 100¾ | 100 | 100¾ | |
| St. L. & S. F. | 200 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Texas Pacific | 1,435 | 20¾ | 20 | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Tenn. Coal | 400 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Union Pacific | 7,500 | 56¾ | 55¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| W. & L. E. | 100 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| Wabash pfd | 300 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Western Union | 4,000 | 79¾ | 79¼ | 79¾ | 79¾ |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 140 | Fargo | 140 |
| American | 107½ | United States | 71½ |

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, reg | 127 | M., K. & T. gen. 6s | 68 |
| U. S. 4s, coup | 127 | M., K. & T. gen. 5s | 45¾ |
| U. S. 6s, reg | 107¾ | N. J. C. int. cert | 106 |
| U. S. 5½s, reg | 107¾ | N. J. C. int. cert | 106 |
| Pacific 6s of '95 | 119 | Northern Pac. lst s. | 118¾ |
| Louisiana stamped 4s | 93¾ | Northwestern deb. | 105 |
| Missouri 6s | 100 | Northwestern con. | 140 |
| Tenn. new set. 6s | 105 | Northwestern deb. | 106½ |
| Tenn. new set. 5s | 102 | Oregon & Nav. 6s | 109 |
| Tenn. new set. 3s | 76¾ | St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s | 87 |
| Canada Southern 2ds | 103¾ | St. L. & San F. gen. m. | 117¾ |
| Central Pacific lsts | 120¾ | St. Paul, C. & P. lsts | 119 |
| Den. & R. G. lsts | 113¾ | Tex. Pac. l. g. 5 s | 73 |
| Den. & R. G. 4s | 78 | Pacific Mail lsts | 113 |
| Den. & R. G. W. lsts | 76¾ | West Shore | 104 |
| Erie 2ds | 104½ | | |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$000 A&P ctf s.....83¾ 2000 NJC g m 6s.....106¾
12000 A&S con 6s.....125½ 1000 NPa 3d cp.....89¾
5000 B&O 1s-Parkeb'g.....120 1000 NPa 3d cp.....89¾
10000 C&I 5 Sscp.....105 6000 Oglmp 1st.....101
2000 C&Ki gn 5s.....97 1000 P D&E 1st.....107
15000 C&Rll gn 5s.....97¾ 1000 PD&E 1st.....108¾
15000 C&S 1s gtd.....120¾ 3000 RW&O con.....95¾
5000 C&Ind 7s.....120 5000 StJ&GI 1st.....102¾
10000 HATC1-M1ne tr ctf.....110 5000 StJ&GI 1st.....102¾
7000 Ill Cen 4s.....109¾ 17000 TexPa 1st 5s.....94¾
2000 L Island cn 5s.....113¾ 1000 WS 1st 5s.....104¼
1000 MK&T gn 5s.....85 1000 WS gtd 4s.....103¼
4000 MK&T gn 6s.....102¾ 1000 WS gtd 4s reg.....102¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

7000 NCa 6s 1919.....119¾ 5000 MK&T gn 6s.....69¾
10000 Tenn Set 3s.....71 2000 NC&StL con.....98¾
6000 C R I & P 5s.....105¾@106 1000 NJC gn 6s.....136
5000 NPa 1st cp.....103¾ 5000 NPa 1st cp.....103¾
6000 C&Rll gn 5s.....97¾ 37000 Or Imp 1st.....101@101¾
2000 E Tenn 1st gtd.....100 2000 Ore Nav 1st.....110
Bridge.....105
10000 CHVST 5s.....78¾@79 2000 Ore Nav con.....90
4000 GC&SF 1st.....121¾ 2000 TexPa 1st 5s.....94¾
6000 GIH&A—WD 1st.....100 1000 WS gtd 4s.....103¾
.....91¾@91¾ 5000 TAA&NM 1st.....101¾
4000 MUTel 6s.....82 1000 UPa 1st.....103¾
2000 WPa 1st con.....90 5000 WS gtd 1st.....104¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 La con 6s.....90¾ 3000 M&SPl-C&PW 5s.....103¾
22000 A&P ctf 4s.....83@83¾ 2000 M&O R m.....43@43½
15000 C&Rll gn 5s.....97¾ 10000 MK&T 2ds.....85¾
12000 CB&Q—NebExt.....99¾ 9000 MK&T gn 6s.....67
Bridge.....105 1000 NJC gn 6s.....136
6000 C&Rll gn 5s.....97¾ 1000 NYC 1st cp.....143¾
2000 D&H 1st-PD cp.....141¾ 2000 NYC 1st cp.....143¾
14000 D&H 1st-PD cp.....141¾ 2000 NYC 1st cp.....143¾
10000 D&RG 4s.....77@78 12000 O&M cons.....113¾
5000 DBC&A 1st.....102 5000 Pac of Mo 1st.....104¾
5000 EL&RS 5s.....99¾@99¾ 1000 StL&SF2d—ClassA 118
4000 ET con gtd 5s.....102 2000 StL&SF 2d-ClassB 118
15000 G C&SF 1st.....121¾ 1000 StL&SF 2d inc.....75
15000 HATC 1st-MLAr.....114 10000 StLIAC 1st.....115¾
10000 KanC&O 1st.....90 7000 T&OCen 1st.....101
1000 L&N con.....98¾ 10000 TexP 2d inc.....36¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—Stock sales and quotations:

| | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 2,975 | 38¾ | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39¼ |
| Union Pacific | 100 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 55¾ | 56¼ |
| L. S. & G. | 100 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| Wis. Cent. | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

Bond quotations and transactions:

1000 Mex 6s scrip.....103¾ 2000 Little Rock 7s.....100
1000 Mex 6s.....103¾ 5000 Mex Nat 6s.....85¾
10000 K C P S & M 6s.....111¾ 1000 Wis Cen Inc.....35@36

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 26.—The market closed dull but steady: Pennsylvania, 55¾ bid; Reading, 39¾@39¾ ex-div; Lehigh Valley, 59¾@59¾; Reading general 4s, 89¼@89¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 26.—The Bank of England gained £17,000 bullion on the week.

Consols closed at 98¾ for both money and the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 84¾; Canadian Pacific, 67½; Erie, 34½; preferred, 61; Illinois Central, 129¾; Mexican ordinary, 21¾; St. Paul common, 69½; New York Central, 107; Pennsylvania, 55¾; Reading, 20¾; Mexican Central, 8¾.

PARIS, June 26.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 25c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Mining shares closed: Barcelona, $1.05; Caledonia, $2.60; Bureau Con., $6.12½; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Homestake, Iron Silver, $3.80; Mexican, $3.30; Mono, $1.45; Navajo, $2.10; Ophir, $7.20; Plymouth, $7.30; Sierra Nevada, $3.35; Standard, $1.40; Union Con., $3.30; Yellow Jacket, $3.60; Amador, $2.35; Adams, $2.60; Deadwood Terra, $1.50; El Cristo, $1.60; Gould & Curry, $1.60.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Allouez Mining Company (new), 63¾c; Calumet & Hecla, $240; Osceola, $15.00; Quincy, $71.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 26.—Quotations: Alta, $1.50; Best & Belcher, $3.30; Bodie Consolidated, $2.35; Crown Point, $4.35; Gould & Curry, $3.25; Hale & Norcross, $7.50; Mexican, $3.00; Mono, $1.45; Navajo, $2.10; Ophir, $7.30; Potosi, $3.45; Savage, $4.05; Sierra Nevada, $3.60; Union Consolidated, $5.85; Yellow Jacket, $4.30; Commonwealth, $4.75; Grand Prize, $2.35; Nevada Queen, $4.65.

# MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday, and the general tone was stronger. There was little pressure to sell, except, perhaps, in lard, and more confidence on the buying side in grain if not in provisions. The advent of a cold wave caused some apprehensions in regard to the gathering of the crops in good order. This has been a very irregular year thus far, in the matter of temperature as well as rainfall, and it is not surprising that the progress of the season is watched with more solicitude than usual.

The movement of wheat from the hands of first holders for several weeks past has averaged barely one-third of that reported a year ago, and the proportion has been light as scarcely a fourth. It is true that the high prices which culminated the middle of last June brought out large volumes of wheat that would normally have been held over, so that the movement of a year ago was much over the average for the season. But that for this year is so much less than the average as to lend color to the claims of those who say little wheat is lying back in the country. It will be a month yet before the new winter wheat moves to market in any considerable quantity.

Can it be possible that the bears sold so much wheat short as to get themselves into a trap? Perhaps not, but it looked that way for awhile yesterday. They say that nearly all the No. 2 wheat in store here is locked up for the sake of the carrying charges, and that the elevator men are the ones who hold it off the market so that the speculative fraternity can get hold of it. But it is also understood that Hutchinson holds what the warehousemen do not, and his "long-less" was increased during the first half hour yesterday while the bears were excited with the fear that the July deal will be complicated if not cornered.

Sale was made of 75,000 bu wheat in the Joliet elevator at 3c over the price for July.

A great deal of changing yesterday. Evidently a good many July contracts had to be provided for and some for June. It is intimated as probable that fully 1,000,000 bu wheat sold for this month has yet to be delivered.

New York reports 96,000 bu corn taken for export.

The Russian crop prospects are now reported to be "brilliant."

## MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was rather more active at unchanged prices, but the business was mostly local.

Wheat was stronger, with more doing. The cables were all lower, some bringing news of better prospects for the crop in Russia, but points in the Northwest reported a poorer condition, owing to the recent violent alternations in the weather, and the interior movement of wheat was light. The market started in with a brisk demand for July, followed by selling for August, both being done by Jones and Cudahy. The result was that August soon stood at a 1@2c discount; but the difference narrowed later, being 2c at 1 o'clock. July opened 1c higher, at 80c, and soon touched 81¼c, fell back to 80c asked, improved to 80¾c, and closed at 80½c, there being little demand in the afternoon. It is probable that August stopped at 80½c on the early advance chiefly because a good many privileges were sold at that figure Monday afternoon. There was less doing for December, and the premium over July narrowed to 3c when the last month was at the highest point; it closed about 2½c. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 80c for spring and 82¼c for red winter.

In corn Hutchinson was the chief motor. He was buying both high and low grades for shipment, and several fixtures, the market being stimulated by his action to an extent which more than offset the facts of dull cables and 400 car-loads in for the day. The more active shipping movement reported for Monday brought in some buying orders, but the market soon rose above their limits, and few of them were filled. Fossil-Strong were good buyers, and the local shorts took hold rather freely, the result being a strength which was in marked contrast to the heaviness that had ruled in corn for several days previously. The later trade was mostly in changing, and the premiums over July increased to nearly 1c for August and fully 1½c for September. The shipping demand was good at 3@3½c advance, and probably more would have been done but for the scarcity of vessel room. July opened ½c higher, at 46¾c, advanced to 49c, fell back to 48¾c bid, improved to 49¼c, and closed at 48¾c. Cash lots in store sold at 48¼@49c for No. 2, and 46@47c for No. 3, with No. 4 much stronger at 40@41c. The estimate of small arrivals for today did not cause higher prices, because Hutchinson was a free seller at the top. It was believed that his purchases for the day exceeded his sales by fully 1,000,000 bu.

Oats were active for this month, owing to a fair volume of buying to cover shorts, which carried it up to 32¼c, from which point the market fell back 1c when the pressure was over. July sold 1c lower, at 30⅞c, but improved to 31¼c at the close, with August at 44@c discount and September at 1½c discount. Samples sold ½@1c higher, being in good request on Eastern orders. In store sold at 35@35½c for No. 2 white and 31@c for No. 2 mixed.

Rye was unchanged in all particulars, ruling quiet and dull under a light order demand. Futures were inactive, with no sales reported. No. 2 sold sparingly at 58c and samples at 58@59c. Barley was nearly nominal, as cash offerings and demand were both meager, and no interest was developed in new crop deliveries, with September offered at 63½c. No in-store barley appeared on sale, and sample lots were quoted at 60@70c.

Provisions were quiet but unsettled. Hogs were quoted 5@10c higher and Liverpool noted an advance of 6d on bacon. Packers started early, but Jones-Kennett came on the market with about 10,000 hogs as an advance of about 1c. Quotations: Live hens, 8@8½c per lb; roosters, 5c; broilers, 14@15c; turkeys, 6@7c; ducks, 7@8c; geese, 5@6c; springs